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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861 六拜禮 號一月二英港香 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1941. 日六初月正

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WHITEAWAY'S

ITALIAN SOMALILAND INVADED: NIGERIANS MEET NO OPPOSITION

NAIROBI, JAN. 31 (UP).—IT IS REPORTED THAT BRITISH PATROLS HAVE REACHED POSITIONS 40 MILES BEYOND THE ITALIAN SOMALILAND BORDER WITH ONLY MINOR ENCOUNTERS.

A ROME COMMUNIQUE STATES BRIEFLY THAT ITALIANS REPULSED BRITISH ATTACKS ON THE NORTHERN FRONT OF EAST AFRICA.

NIGERIAN TROOPS ADVANCE

NAIROBI, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Nigerian troops operating on the coastal sector of Kenya have penetrated Italian Somaliland and destroyed the village of Kiamboni near Dicks Head. Not a single enemy soldier was encountered.

Kiamboni was the advance post held by Bandas (native levies), from which several raids have been carried out on Kenya fishing villages near the border. Kiamboni was set on fire and the Nigerian troops then withdrew.

Part of the operations was carried out by sea so as to enable the troops to be transported more easily.

SECRET TRIAL OF HAYASHI

Shanghai Shooting Sequel

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1 (Reuter).—The secret preliminary examination held in the case of Y. Hayashi, President of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association, who shot Mr W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Municipal Council, at the ratepayers' meeting on January 23, is expected to be completed in ten days, stated a Japanese Embassy spokesman at a press conference.

The trial of Hayashi is to be held in Nagasaki. Hayashi admitted shooting Keswick but gave no motive, stated the spokesman.

Hayashi was formally charged with attempted murder on January 25.

Under Japanese law, a murder conviction carries sentence of from three years to death. Sentence on conviction of attempted murder would be "not less than half that," according to the spokesman.

U. S. BUND MEMBERS TRIED

Race Hatred Propagation

NEWTON, New Jersey, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, was today sentenced, with eight other Bund associates, to between one year and 14 months' imprisonment for violating New Jersey's "race hatred" law.

Two of these sentenced were also fined \$2,000 and the others \$1,000 each.

Kunze succeeded Kuhn as leader of the Bund when the latter was sent to Sing Sing for grand larceny of the Bund's funds.

SOVIETS PRESENT BLOCKADE

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UP).—New friction has arisen between Britain and the Soviets as a result of the blockade, and the Ambassador M. Ivan Maiski has protested against the British detention of the Greek vessel Korinthios off the Falkland Islands and also the sequestration of part of her cargo of hides, leather and wool which she was carrying from Buenos Aires to Vladivostok.

The British Foreign Office has promised to investigate. M. Maiski conferred with Mr Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare on the same subject this afternoon.

Indians Think Hitler Rants

Will Not Impress America

BOMBAY, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Hitler's Sportsplatz speech is described as empty bravado by the press here.

The "Bombay Sentinel" says that the warning to the United States is misplaced since President Roosevelt is in no mood to be frightened.

The invasion of Europe, which Hitler challenges, may come at the proper time even as Hitler is going to carry out invasion in his own time and whenever Hitler tries it, he will find Britain ready for it.

The "Madras Mail" says that Hitler now stands as the self-confessed enemy of democracy and freedom. He raves, doomed to strut his hour upon the stage of Europe, and then will pass into the oblivion from which he unhappily emerged nearly 20 years ago.

The "Hindu" says that this time it is the United States which is threatened. If Hitler means to put the fear of God into the American Government, the attempt has already failed.

British Fixed Assets In United States

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Sir Edward Peacock, the British financial expert, arrived here today to investigate the disposal of British fixed assets in the United States.

According to "Dow-Jones," Sir Edward declared that the British authorities expected the Germans to attempt an invasion very shortly.



Rome Communique

ROME, Jan. 31 (UP).—A communique states that Derna was evacuated by the Italians in order to prevent encirclement of their positions. The troops moved immediately west of Derna where they smashed an attack by motorised Australian unit.

German planes bombed Suez and Ignalina.

On the Greek front Italian artillery was active.

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (UP).—On Thursday the R.A.F. made a heavy attack on the aerodrome at Barea and "direct hits were observed on the hangars and other buildings."

"In the Moyale area, another squadron of R.A.F. planes dive-bombed Italian artillery and infantry positions."

Valona Bombed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
STRUGA, Jan. 31 (UP).—Frontier reports state that five Greco-British planes bombed Valona at 7.30 a.m. today, setting fire to an Italian ship in the harbour, dropping several bombs on the aerodrome, damaging two houses in the town itself, and killing six persons and wounding 17.

NAZIS WATCHING WEATHER FOR INVASION OF U.K.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared today that the U.S. Government had information that the Nazis are now watching long-range weather forecasts for the period of anticipated good weather in which to launch the invasion of Britain.

Colonel Knox made this assertion during the course of evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in which he urged the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill.

Conference In Tokyo On Indo-China Peace

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—The armistice agreement between Thailand and Indo-China was signed aboard a Japanese warship off Saigon, thus bringing to an end the three-month-old border dispute between Thailand and the French colony.

In an official statement on the signing of the agreement, the Information Board here announced the result of the armistice conference between France and Thailand, which had been in progress aboard a Japanese warship on the high seas off Saigon.

The Japanese delegates participating announced that an agreement was reached at 8 p.m. (Tokyo time) today and the fully authorised delegates of the two countries and also the Japanese delegates, attached to it their signatures and seals.

The fundamental settlement of the border dispute between the two countries awaits discussion at a peace conference to be held shortly in Tokyo.

However, the fact that an armistice which constitutes a preliminary condition of such a solution has been so speedily concluded is due to the complete understanding of, and earnest efforts for, peace and tranquillity within the sphere of the common prosperity of East Asia on the part of the two countries concerned—a matter with which the Japanese Government is exceedingly gratified.

General Gaultier, chief secretary of the Indo-China Government-General, will be appointed chief delegate to the forthcoming peace conference in Tokyo, says a Japanese report quoted by well-informed sources in Saigon.

A house to be assisted by Carl Joann, chief of the Military Affairs section of the Political Bureau, and three others, says the report.

Common Far East Currency Proposal

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
TOKYO, Jan. 31 (Domel).—If Japan accomplishes her aims in the East Asian sphere of common prosperity, exchange settlements in the area will conveniently be carried out in Japanese currency.

Mr Isao Kawada, Finance Minister, said at the budget sub-committee meeting of the Lower House today.

Iron Guards Run Radio Station

BUCHAREST, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Rumanian Iron Guards have been found to be in possession of a broadcasting station in full working order.

A house to be assisted by Carl Joann, chief of the Military Affairs section of the Political Bureau, and three others, says the report.

Army Is Urged To Fight

De Gaulle's Appeal

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—A stirring appeal to the French Army in Africa to re-enter the war and help in the complete conquest of Italian Libya was delivered by General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free-French forces, in a broadcast to-night.

General de Gaulle said that the great battle of the Mediterranean would suddenly increase in scope, and that if the battle were lost French independence would vanish for ever and it would be the end of the French Empire.

If, on the other hand, the battle was won, the fate of the enemies would be sealed.

Stand Together

After referring to the part played in the battle of the Mediterranean by Free French forces, General de Gaulle said: "Generals, officers and men of French Africa: my comrades in arms: let us stand together. Are you going to stay inactive with your arms by your side, humiliated, broken-spirited, when the fate of France and her Empire is being decided at your guns' range? Are you not going to break, as we have done for France's service and the honour of our arms, the watch-works of inertia? Together let us fight in the most just of all wars—of honour and liberation."

NEW POSTAL RATES TO-DAY

The increases in local, Empire and foreign postage rates became effective today. The new rates are as follows:

Local—Five cents; Empire (Great Britain) 20 cents for first ounce only. Empire—20 cents for first ounce. China and Macao—eight cents per ounce. Foreign rates—30 cents for first ounce only.

Kent Shelled By Nazis

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
CANTERBURY, Jan. 31 (UP).—German long-range guns for the past four days have been intermittently shelling areas 10 to 12 miles inland from the coast.

Nearly a score of shells have so far fallen in Kent areas where they caused but little damage and no casualties. Most of the shelling occurred at night, although two shells fell last Thursday.

Germans Bomb London Through Cloud Screen

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuter).—Indiscriminate daylight bombing from cloud-hidden German planes hit three London hospitals today, and a lone raider machine-gunned fishing boats off the south-west coast of England.

One raider was brought down into the sea off Cornwall and a second near Lewes in Sussex.

An ambulance man was killed at one London hospital where a bomb hit a corner of the building. Two other ambulance men and a medical student were seriously injured, but no patients were hurt.

Damage at a second hospital was restricted to the boiler of the house and the windows of a ward. A third hospital received a direct hit and a few patients received minor injuries, but some of the staff were badly hurt. Some houses and other buildings in the London area were damaged and a small number of fires were caused by incendiary bombs. The number of casualties is not large. Elsewhere little damage was done and there were very few casualties.

NOMURA'S CRYPTIC COMMENT ON THE TRIPARTITE PACT

Special to the "Telegraph"

HONOLULU, Jan. 31 (UP).—"The tripartite pact (between Germany, Italy and Japan) has been concluded and we must abide by it," cryptically declared Admiral Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to Washington when he arrived at Honolulu today. He diplomatically sidestepped any further comment on the subject.

Smiling and affable, the Admiral arrived here aboard the Komakura Maru, escorted by two American destroyers.

He said: "It is my ardent wish that we do not have war. There must be some understanding between the two nations. I have my instructions, but cannot divulge them."

Upon arrival at the dock, Admiral Nomura remarked: "I am greatly honoured." He was met at the dock by Admiral James Richardson and Lieutenant General Charles D. Herron, Commander of the Hawaiian Department.

Mr Kaname Wakasugi, former Consul General at New York and now

Chief Aide to the Ambassador interrupted press questions aboard the ship when they dealt with ticklish diplomacy by saying, in clipped words: "No Ambassador can discuss delicate questions while enroute to assume a new post."

Not Thinking of War

Later, the Ambassador said: "I am a Japanese and I am thinking of things from our viewpoint but we naturally desire friendship. We are not thinking of war, but to make a better understanding."

He said he had twice previously declined the Ambassadorship but had now accepted, adding, "I must do my best."

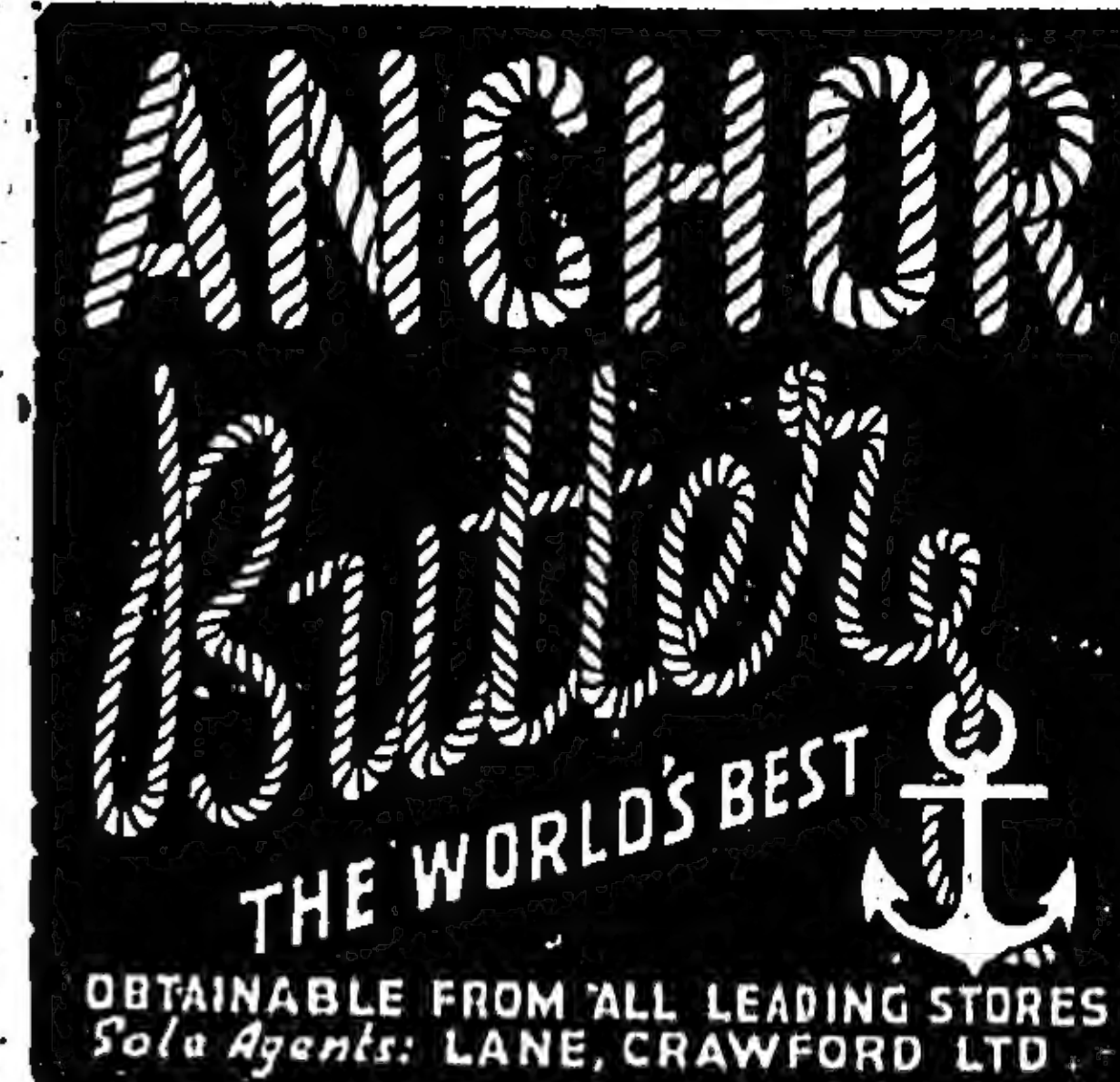
He said he had met President Roosevelt in Washington when Mr Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and added, "The President was a very young man then."

Speaking his own language to members of the Japanese press he advised Japanese in the United States, particularly the second generation, "not to be excited; obey the laws of America; be loyal."

He was greeted on the dock by hundreds of Japanese and a band playing the Japanese national anthem, after which the United States anthem and Hawaiian songs were played. The American destroyers wheeled and manoeuvred around the Komakura Maru.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



CURRENT COMMENT . . . By Scrutineer

The arrival of Lord Halifax in Chesapeake Bay on board the latest battleship King George VI was hailed by America as proof of the fact that Britain controlled the Atlantic. On the other hand, the Rome announcer regarded the voyage as proof that she did not. He made the statement that the Ambassador would have gone in an Atlantic liner had the sea been open, and added the astounding lie that no British ship had crossed the Atlantic since November.

The fact is that neither the German nor Italian fleet dares seek contact with the British forces in the Atlantic. Raiders and submarines appear for their tip and run attacks, but not an Italian or German warship, and still less does any merchant ship ply those waters without the British Navy's permission.

One thing about the Churchill administration is that it does not minimise the dangers nor does it conceal the truth about the situation in Britain. Lord Halifax made it quite clear to the people of the United States that their assistance was vitally necessary to the British effort. There is no room for the complacency of which the British themselves were guilty up to a year ago.

OPINION IN AMERICA

The following extract taken from a letter just received in Hongkong from an American friend shows the position there. "There is too much acceptance of England as 'our front line of defence'. However true it may be from a military angle, it is unfortunate that many soulless people seem content to hide behind it."

"Actually, the public opinion of over 100 million people is slow to mould and there must be no room for serious opposition, that could so easily be roused. Our hand is already extended to China and England, and our practical gestures will come in ever-increasing size and number. But we have been appallingly slow to see and to prepare, as Canada and England were. Slower no doubt."

"Labor (labour to you) is pouring into Detroit. The wheels of industry hum faster every day. A stream of planes flies regularly across the Atlantic. Our peace time draft went through without a whimper. People who love their little Italian fruit dealer on the corner cheer never-the-less every defeat of Italian arms, yea—Sidi Barrani."

LORD HALIFAX

It is Lord Halifax's mission to stimulate this movement and accelerate its speed, and no one is better qualified for the task than he is.

Like Lord Lothian he was associated with the policy of appeasement, but that makes his advocacy of the war now in U.S.A. all the stronger and more convincing.

If Halifax is criticised for a policy of appeasement in the past, how much more must the people of Italy now be blaming Musso-

lini for not pursuing a similar course. It is, always dangerous to allow policy to go beyond the military power to enforce it.

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

A complete transformation has come over the military situation in the Middle East, with the capture of Tobruk and Kassala. It is reasonably certain that Benghazi will soon be captured and Abyssinia reoccupied by Haile Selassie. In fact, only Tripoli will remain in the hands of the Italians by the end of winter.

Hitler has done nothing or perhaps has not been able to do anything to help his badly oppressed fellow dictators. It may be because the Italians are not willing to pay the price and accept full German control. That, however, is the only alternative to complete defeat. It looks as though Mussolini would be willing to accept a subordinate role, under Hitler rather than surrender his power altogether.

"TELEGRAPH" SATURDAY FEATURE

It is a pitiable position for the Italian people to be in. It is rather pathetic to hear them whining over the wireless about the mighty British Empire crushing the poor Italian pennant soldier settlers in Libya, while the German wireless speaks of the impending doom of Great Britain. These two countries do not seem to agree with each other in their estimate of the British Empire, and yet there are signs they are beginning to do so. Admiral Raeder's recent talk to the shipyard workers said that the task of defeating Britain would be a tough one. This "decadent people" led by "plutocratic war-mongers," according to Lord Haw Haw, are now regarded by the British as a real tough nation. It is obvious that the education of the Germans is proceeding apace. The Italian schooling in that respect is already completed.

NEW DISEASE!

The "Melbourne Herald" states that the Australian doctors are investigating the nature of a new disease which has made its appearance. Provisionally they have called it Italian Lumbago, since its chief symptoms are a sharp stab in the back and a shaking at the knees.

JAPAN'S ANXIETY

The speech of Prince Konoye betrays his anxiety to get on with the task of becoming reconciled to Free China. The refusal of Germany to recognise Nanking means that she is set for the role of mediator, for she is seeking to preserve friendship with both. For the same reason that Japan seeks peace, on face-saving terms, with China, Germany will encourage the move since the latter's plan is to enmesh Japan with America by encouraging her to go south and leave China alone. Germany is trying to perform the remarkable feat of reconciling Japan to China and also to Russia, although Matsuoka has said that China must accept a position of dependency on Japan, for he definitely lays it down that Japan is to be the sole master of the Eastern Pacific, and not even the United States must dispute that claim, and still less China.

Italy does not seem to act as a warning. Mussolini claimed that his record of success in four wars—Libya, Abyssinia, Spain and Albania justified him in launching out into the more ambitious scheme of gaining control of the Mediterranean. He thought the moment was propitious: France was prostrate and Britain was practically defenceless. Germany was on the verge of the greatest triumph in history. The terrible disasters Mussolini has suffered on all fronts in the past months, (which mean the inevitable collapse of his recently won Empire) show how grossly he over-estimated his strength and underestimated that of the British Empire.

Now let us look at Japan; she has an unfinished war on her hands, which has already as Prince Konoye

says, cost her very heavily in manpower and material, and involved the nation in a crushing burden of debt. Instead of Germany being in the ascendant as undoubtedly she was in June, it is clear that she has now passed the zenith of her power, and cannot help her ally.

In comparison, therefore, with this position, Mussolini was almost justified in taking the risk he did. It is extremely difficult to see how a far-sighted Japanese statesman can envisage the prospect of a movement south with anything but grave fear if he is really concerned with the future welfare of his country.

The military and naval outlook for such a venture is bad enough, but the economic one must be terrifying. It is difficult to see how even belated help such as Germany may give to Italy, can be sent to Japan. The idea of a war with the United States was always regarded in Japan as something to be avoided at all costs. In present circumstances, it must be a nightmare. Matsuoka begs America to keep out of the war but has no intention whatever of going in, provided Japan keeps out of the Netherlands East Indies. Germany's object, of course, in encouraging Japan at all costs to go forward is to divert American supplies from Britain.

NEW FOURTH ARMY

The Generalissimo's explanation of his action in dealing with the Communist Fourth Route Army will help to remove suspicions, provided the same disciplinary measures are adopted against those extremists who wish to swing China too far over to the right. In Chungking as in other places there is naturally a tug-of-war going on between extremists of one sort or another. The middle solid block is not generally active, but it is always in danger of being captured by one side or the other, unless there is the utmost vigilance. The Government in power is always liable to have its defects exposed and its faults magnified by those who are anxious to replace it. War weariness or appeasement is competing with national pride, and the demand for full and unfettered freedom from Japanese domination. The party which stands by the latter policy will always command the support of the greater part of the Chinese people. The Generalissimo so far has left no doubt in the mind of the Chinese on which side he stands.

Confucius And Bible In Agreement

Chinese have found that conversion to Christianity need not interfere with their practice of venerating their ancestors. It was pointed out by Wen Hsien Wan Chen, who expects to receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of North Carolina by Christmas.

Explaining his viewpoint, the Chinese student asserted that Confucius and the Bible are in agreement on many points; but, in China, children are taught not only to obey their parents, even as they are enjoined in the Ten Commandments to do, but that a strict adherence to this principle engenders in them a veneration that is passed on from generation to generation. This, he pointed out, has given rise to the veneration of ancestors.

Chinese Dream

Philosophic reverie, he went on, remains a precious Chinese pastime.

"The Chinese like to dream of what they should be," he declared. However, he likes the practical attitude of American civilization, but sees the advantages found in the older civilizations, in that they are based more on terms of friendship than achievement. There can be an overemphasis placed on material things, he said.

Although the student's family has been disrupted by the war, he says he bears no prejudice against the Japanese, who, he believes, are deceived by militarists and are the victims of bad government.



SPANISH SERENADE

"TELEGRAPH" SATURDAY FEATURE BEHIND THE HEADLINES

By John Blunt

Hitler's latest ranting reminds me of the man who, while assuming a threatening posture, is looking around in the hope that someone will hold him back. The only difference is that Hitler will be compelled to make a show of it, and in his utter desperation, may be expected to resort to every foul device of which he can think. His only hope—which is now a most forlorn one—is to achieve his oft-vaunted invasion of the British Isles, and once again has he told his craven people that the time is nearly at hand.

It appears to be fairly well established that an earlier attempt was made, but that it proved to be a costly and hopeless business. The British Isles now present the largest and most formidable fortress ever known in the world's history, and should an invasion be attempted, as it probably will be, the German losses will be of such magnitude that the first really big step will have been taken in the defeat of Hitler and all that he stands for.

It must not be presumed, however, that the task of defending our shores will be a light one. Hitler is too desperate to chance any half-hearted effort, and there is no doubt that the onslaught, when it comes, will be tremendous. Every device will be used in the German do-or-die attack, and much destruction will be caused, but the determination and quality of the people at home will save us all from the fate which Hitler so feverishly desires.

The remarkable success of our troops in Libya, Eritrea, Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland must be as bitter a pill for the Germans as it is for the Italians. A couple of years ago, a favourite word of both Hitler and Mussolini—or their mouthpieces—when referring to Great Britain, was "decadent." If that word ever crosses their minds now, a particularly large question mark must serve as a vision accompanying the thought.

The determination of the British peoples is not dictated by

an oppressor. It is the will of the people themselves that is the only British dictator; and if there is any form of compulsion, it is the universal will which compels our leaders to prosecute this war with all their strength and ingenuity. It is a thousand pities that public opinion was not of the same calibre when Baldwin was at the helm—but that is a tragedy of the past.

It is impossible for us at this distance, to assess the great debt we owe our kinsmen at home. Those who have recently lived in the British Isles know what poignant sacrifices, what hardships are being endured. Thousands of homes have been destroyed, and what is the more terrible, thousands of lives of women and children have been taken by this indescribably fiendish German doctrine. The coming generations of Germans will carry a curse with them to their graves, for it will be impossible to forget the misery they created.

It may not be long now. I do not think it will be, for Germany failed a year or more ago, and since then our people have built up, and still are building a might and power which will ultimately overthrow Hitler and his war machine.

Officers "Escaped" In A Plane

THREE French officers have reached Singapore after "escaping" from Saigon, French Indo-China, in a plane belonging to a flying club.

One a naval officer from the French flagship on the Indo-China station said he took off from Saigon ostensibly for a cross-country flight.

He picked up his companions, air force officers, and a supply of petrol at a secret meeting place and then crossed the Gulf of Siam.

They refuelled in mid-air, the air force officers climbing on to the wings to pour extra petrol into the tanks. The officers intend going to London to join the Free French Air Force. They stated that many officers and men in Indo-China want to fight for Free France and Great Britain.



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Combined R. A. May Weaken Junior Military Teams

N.Z. Lee Re-joins Eastern For First Cup Match

South China Should Win

(By "SCRAMBLER")

THE INVINCIBILITY of the strong Chinese eleven is now no longer a conjecture but a certainty, provided the right opposition is pitted against them judging by their latest defeat at the hands of the Army XI on Monday. This is their second defeat this season, the other being at the hands of the Scottish team in the International game, the players being mostly from the Royal Scots.

The game last Monday was marred by two unfortunate accidents. Lee Tin-sang is slowly recovering from a fractured arm whilst Bankier, the Army custodian, is now confined to hospital with concussion. Great praise must be given to him in the way he carried through the game, although in a dazed condition.

Now that Eastern sustained defeat at the hands of South China a couple of weeks ago, the race for the Senior Championship lies between South China and Sing Tao, although between now and the end of the season, any one of these three teams are liable to slip up, which will again alter the standing of the table.

This week, the football leagues are having a rest. The first round shield matches are being played. Four games are down for decision, and the most interesting of which is that between the Combined Royal Artillery and Eastern, last year's winners, although the matches between Kwong Wah and Kowloon, and Sing Tao versus Middlesex bear close watching.

It is a big pity that by the entry of the Combined Royal Artillery, the smaller units will be weakened by the absence of their regular players. Take Guy of the 35th Heavy Battery, for instance. It can be said that he is the sheet anchor of the team, yet his services (if he is selected) to his Corps will not be available for the Junior Shield. There are many other players of note who, if selected, will not be able to participate for their Units.

Strange Team

THE Combined Royal Artillery will be under one disadvantage in that most of the players selected will be playing with each other for the first time in a competitive game, although I believe they have been together in several practice matches. If they are able to strike combination from the kick off and settle down, and not allow Eastern to dominate the game at the initial stage, they should cause Eastern quite some worry.

Such players as Guy, Purdie, Min-shull, Hole, Aldins, Owens and several others have all the experience of big games, and if they can come up to scratch, they should be more than able to demonstrate their prowess to the detriment of the Chinese.

Eastern by their defeat at the

hands of South China will go all out to retain their Shield record, and will not allow this new unit to jeopardise their chances in the game. They have gone so far as to sign up an ex-player, N. Z. Lee who is on a holiday in Hongkong.

Of course, Eastern will depend largely on the old brigade. Both wingers, Chung Yung-sum and Hau Ching-tu do not strike me as being too fit at the moment, the latter is still limping with a bad foot. With a forward line that is reputed to be about the fastest and best in this Colony, Eastern will take the field with confidence.

Their chief asset will be in their middle line, where Hau King-sing is a tower of strength. Now with N. Z. Lee coming in (I presume he will take up his old position at left-back) Ng Kee-cheung will move up to the left half berth at the expense of Lo Wai-kuen.

Weakened Sing Tao

SING TAO will be somewhat weakened by the absence of that veteran player Lee Tin-sang, but with the wealth of defenders at their disposal, they should not find it hard to fill that berth. I see that in all probability, Mak Shui-hon will be promoted to partner Hou You-sang.

Middlesex, although they have improved to a certain extent, I do not believe will be strong enough to upset the Chinese. Sing Tao have now definitely strengthened their middle line by the return of Leung Wing-chiu, whose presence in the pivotal position has instilled life into the attack also.

As for their attack, they are the old lot, to whom a one goal lead is enough to wreak havoc among their opponents. Fung King-cheung will again lead them, and with two aides whose prowess are only second to his, the soldiers' rearguard will have to be on the alert to avoid defeat.

Much will depend on Wilkinson, Bright and Freshwater in the mid-

Shield Soccer Matches For The Week-end

To-day

SENIOR SHIELD
Sing Tao v. Middlesex (Club), 4.15 p.m.
S. China v. Club (Caroline Hill), 4.15 p.m.
Kwong Wah v. Kowloon (Kowloon), 4.15 p.m.

JUNIOR SHIELD

R.A.M.C. v. Police (Causeway Bay), 2.45 p.m.
Sing Tao "B" v. Kit Che (Club), 2.45 p.m.
Kwong Wah v. International (Kowloon), 2.45 p.m.
A.B.C. v. S. China (Caroline Hill), 2.45 p.m.
30th R.A. v. Signals (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m.

I.L.E. v. 30th R.A. (Sookunpoo), 4 p.m.

FIRST DIVISION

Navy v. Police (Causeway Bay), 4.15 p.m.

SECOND DIVISION

Club v. R.A.O.C. (St. Joseph's), 2.45 p.m.

THIRD DIVISION

R.A.P. v. 30th R.A. (Chatham Rd.), 4.15 p.m.

Sunday

SENIOR SHIELD
Combd. R.A. v. Eastern (Sookunpoo), 4.15 p.m.

JUNIOR SHIELD

R.A.S.C. v. 24th R.A. (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m.
Eastern v. Navy (Caroline Hill), 4.15 p.m.

lers' line of defence, and if they are able to hold the fast nippy Chinese at bay for the first half, they may yet be able to turn the tables, provided again, of course, that their forwards are in a mood to obtain goals.

S. China Prospects

SOUTH CHINA should have no difficulty in going into the second round at the expense of the much weakened Club. In the absence of E. Strange from the Colony, and with their old pivot, Ken Forrow, being told to take things easy, it would be hard for them to contrive a win, although at this stage, Upton has put in a considerable amount of work in the centre half berth.

I have also been told that A. L. Davis, an ex-Northern Interceptor is a very useful utility man, and may be a great asset to the Club now that they are so short of players. Unless the robust methods of Club's attacks can upset the equilibrium of the Chinese defence, I do not think they are capable of causing an upset.

Kowloon Strengthened

THE Kwong Wah-Kowloon match should produce some exciting football now that several ex-Kwong Wah players have signed on for Kowloon, the latest being C. F. Remedios. Kowloon with their victory of nine goals to nil against the Saints last week, will go all out to win. In the past, they have been known to be great shield fighters, and supporting this reputation, which they built up some seasons back, may still be their aim.

Gosano will probably lead the attack with Blake and Patsy Jorge by his side. With Pereira and Remedios in the defence, they should be able to master the Chinese attack, and if they are able to settle down quick Kowloon should be able to have a lot of say in the ultimate result.

Although they have always played better with an all-Chinese team, Kwong Wah will find in this match the need of such players as those who have been transferred, for with Blake's tactics they will be sorely put to stop his mad dashes.

In attack, Wong King-chung and Cheuk Shek-kam are two fast wingers and need strict watching. Chin Chiu-fai is a good leader but lacks thrust. The defence is sound without being brilliant, but liable to crack up under heavy pressure. The result, whichever way it goes, will be a close one.

Only League Games

THE NAVY will take the field with a very depleted team against the Police in the only Senior League game of the week-end. Robinson, Phipps and Honeywell have been transferred, and their services to the team will be sorely missed.

Recruits to their line up, judging by the turn out against South China in the Kowloon Cup are not very encouraging, and unless they are able to produce something more capable than those already seen, I don't see how they are going to stop the Police from taking both points.

The Police were unable to repeat their first round victory against Sing Tao last week, and had to bow to a better team, on the day's play. However, with the Navy boys away, they should be able to obtain a victory. In the forward line, Howlett and Ferrier should be able to give them the goals, whilst in defence, Pope, North and Gough should be able to hold the opposition, not taking into consideration the combination of Chan Kwong-yu and Blackburn.



Bill "Boomerang" Mezger batting for the Kowloon Football Club against the girl Starlets last Tuesday. Catcher is Jackie Anderson, while Bill Norton is calling them.—Ming Yuen.

Third County Cricket Captain Killed In War

Lt G. B. Legge

LT. G. B. LEGGE is the third county cricket captain to be killed in the war. Peter Eckersley, M.P., of Lancashire, was another, and Second Lt. R. P. Nelson, of Northants, was the third.

Legge had the somewhat rare distinction of captaining his school, university and county.

The Malvern side he led in 1923 is generally admitted to have been one of the strongest ever produced by that famous cricket school, challenging comparison with those of the Foster era.

It included E. R. T. Holmes and J. W. Greenstock, both of whom were in the Oxford side which Legge captained in the 1920 University match. Cambridge, by 34 runs, won one of the narrowest victories in the series.

Several Centuries

CAPTAINING Kent from 1928 to 1931, Legge made several centuries for the county. His best innings in first-class cricket was probably his 196 (made in just over four hours and with 22 4's) for M.C.C. against New Zealand in the fourth Test of the 1929-30 tour.

S'hai Circular Warning To Footballers

The following circular was issued by the Shanghai Football Association: "On January 12 1939, the Executive Committee of this Association issued a notice to all clubs, drawing their attention to the rough and dangerous tactics which had, at that time, crept into football in Shanghai.

"For some time afterwards, there was a decided improvement in the conduct of players, but, unfortunately, the League Management Committee now deem it necessary, in the interests of all concerned, to again issue a general caution to all clubs, and a warning that any players who are reported for any offences in the nature of violent conduct, dangerous charging, dangerous tackling, ungentlemanly conduct, etc. will be severely dealt with.

"This caution and warning is issued in order to put a stop to such tactics, and in an endeavour to encourage the proper spirit of the game so noticeably lacking during recent months.

Spectators' Conduct

"CLUBS are further requested that they are to advise their supporters that any action by the supporters of a club derogatory to the good name of Association Football will only act against their own clubs, and that in all cases clubs should abide by the referee's decision rendered during the progress of a match.

"Should it be felt that there are grounds for a protest, a club is justified in filing a protest through the proper channels, but, in no case is it entitled to take independent action on the field of play. Clubs and/or players guilty of such action, or of actions tending to incite the spectators, will be liable to immediate suspension."

CRUCIAL GIRLS GAME IN TO-MORROW'S SCHEDULE

Canuckettes v. Wildcats

Three-way Fight For Southard Shield

(By "Ball Fan")

A FULL PROGRAMME of ball games will be on schedule to-morrow. Leading girls teams will hold the spotlight at the Kowloon ball park when softball fans will have their attention focused on the crucial Canuckettes vs. star-studded Wildcat game. A big week-end crowd is expected to take in the battle of the femmes.

The Maple Leaf lassies, Fan Lee's Wahoos and the power-producing Wildcats are bunched up there by the top in a three-way fight for the Southard Shield, with to-morrow's opening tilt labelled as the start in the final drive stretch.

C.B.C. and the rough riding Rees, lock horns in the men's senior opener. The lowly Canucks will battle Dave Amper's Filipinos in the "battle for the bottom," while the Marauding Mohawks take on Nazarin's Indians in the nightcap.

The Opener

IN the opener at 9 a.m. with Doc Molthen, Beltrao and C. Marques calling them, intense rivalry will once again flare forth when the star-studded Wildcats clash with the Maple Leaf Canucks in an all-important top spot girls encounter.

The untamed, yet star-carrying felines, augmented by several of Hongkong's outstanding starlets are heads-on favourites to cop the pennant.

The infield of Irene Pereira, Cynthia Motta, Lily Mar and Gloria Mar are peers of local softball and backed up by the fly-shagging trio of Mary Mar, Virginia Chiu and Doris Mar, present class personified.

Against this imposing array the Canucks will field a well-balanced nine, lacking slightly in experience. The defending champions have been weakened to a great extent by the loss of Capt. Jean Lee and Elvie Yuen. Rookies Mavis Chang and Alice Mar, in their initial big test, are bunched to come through with a fine steady game.

Set For Slugfest

AT 10.30 a.m. Ella Chinn's Maroonettes are booked to continue their downward trek, "behind the eight ball sign," as they attack up against the Red Bird Cardinals.

Gene Pang, Utility fielder, will be sent out to cover the centre field postures in an effort to bolster the tottering outfield.

Dixie Walker's winsome 'birdies, with the powerhouse trio of Marie

Sunday's Schedule

GIRLS' LEAGUE

(at K.F.C.)

9 a.m. Canadian Chinese vs. Wildcats
10.30 a.m. Cordillia vs. Chung Hwa
Noon Maroons vs. Baby Panthers

MEN'S LEAGUE

First Division

(at K.F.C.)

1.30 p.m. C.B.C. vs. Revere
2.45 p.m. Canadian Chinese vs. Filipinos
4 p.m. Indians vs. H.K.B.C.

Second Division

(at Chatham Rd.)

9 a.m. Chung Hwa vs. South China
10.15 a.m. V.R.C. vs. Cornopolians
11.30 a.m. R.A.P. vs. R. Artillery

Inter Hong

(at Marina Ground)

10 a.m. Cables vs. Chartered Bank
11.15 a.m. Texaco vs. Lucas

Roza, Kitty Bush and Betty Fitzgerald settling down to an old-fashioned slugfest, should take this game in a breeze. Referees are Nip Lam, Herbie Quon and Johnny Delgado.

Out To Recover

STILL smarting at the loss to the Cardinals two weeks back, Celeste Marques, local golden girl of the diamond, will attempt to lead her Baby Panther dumpings out of the slaughter house in their fracas with Michaelmas Men-don's Revere dandies at noon, with A. N. Oiler, Dixie Walker and Al Lau calling them.

The rough riding Rees. will rely on the willowpower of Ding-dong Lopes and Melvy Campos to upset the old apple cart by coming through with a win.

Bells Will Ring

IN the men's opener at 1 p.m. with Doc Molthen, A. R. Kitchell and Harry Campos supervising, Abe Liu's snappy C.B.C.-stars take on the rough riding Rees in what is earmarked as a ding-dong affair.

The Chinese gang have not shown the class of ball they are capable of playing since their sensational victory

TURN to Page 5, Column Five

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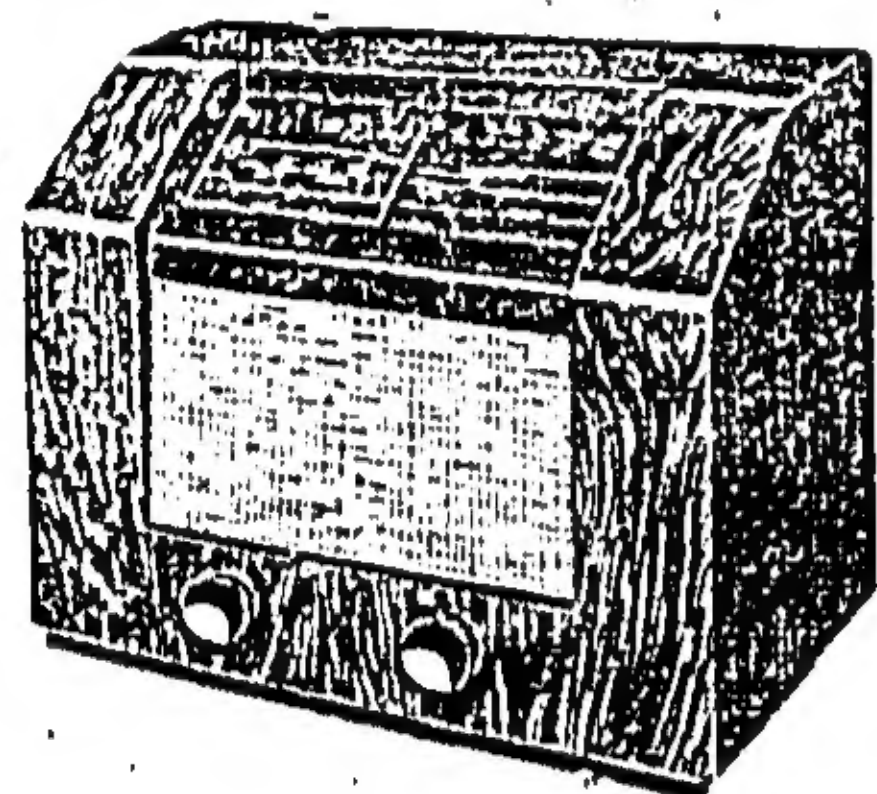
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

Saturday, February 1, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong.

Telephone: 26015

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HITLER'S SPEECH

THE senses of the German people have, we know, been dulled by the never-ceasing blare of the Nazi propaganda broadcasts; but even a nation suffering from a state of intellectual semi-coma must surely begin to wonder when their lord and master is going to find something to say more attractive and more compelling than the reiteration of ten-year-old beatings. Hitler this week promised his people "a message"; he gave them the same old rantings without even the embellishment of new phraseology. He raved at England; blamed us for the continuation of the war (of course, too, we started it); cursed Jewry; "warned" the United States; threatened invasion and the destruction of the British Isles and her Empire; promised a new World Order.

Not a single point was impressive. Hitler may be the world's best tub-thumper; but tub-thumpers are not expected to produce results, whereas Hitler must, or he will be for the high jump from his own people. Hitler has, it must be admitted, produced some impressive results which clearly encourage him to continue his tub-thumping; yet fear is plainly discernible behind his coarse bravado. This is shown by the fact that he is still more concerned in telling his people about the causes of this war (as he likes to believe them) than the effects. His new World Order is even more nebulous than Japan's New Order in East Asia; it has no appeal to the intelligence, only to the emotion; it hangs on the word of a man who would destroy overnight anything he had built up, for the purpose of self-aggrandisement.

This, however, was not the most striking feature of Hitler's speech. Careful reading reveals an undertone of uncertainty; he wants to attack England—knows that he must sooner or later if he is not to find himself in a position from where retreat and defeat await him—but he is by no means certain how to go about it; so he talks airily about his submarines resuming their warfare in collaboration with his Luftwaffe and his armies; but modern military science—the science which his generals have created—makes this theory nothing but wishful thinking. Hitler has first to destroy the British navy; then to destroy the British air force; finally to land his troops in sufficient numbers to enable them to consolidate and gain the upper hand.

To accomplish this at one fell stroke is impossible, even in this war where so many impossible things have been made possible. And it is this knowledge, plus the realization that the longer he delays action the more potent becomes his adversary and the greater becomes the U.S. aid to Britain, that gave to Hitler's speech this week an undertone which belied the bravado of his words. One reaction in London to Hitler's threat to invade and destroy England was that the remark merely became a wet squib—an apt and truthful description. The German nation, it seems, has still to discover its truth.



THE DOG AND THE SHADOW

IS THE WAR-TIME ENGLISH WOMAN ENIGMATIC?

When in the company of an Oriental potentate recently, I was watching physical exercises being skillfully accomplished by the English women members of the Health and Beauty movement, the Sheikh observed to me that it was symbolical of modern England.

During his Berlin visit he had witnessed a similar display performed by German youths, which he regarded as the sign of Nazi expression.

His comparison was significant when he said, "in England they train the mothers-to-be in Germany the would-be fathers". He was favourably disposed towards the female training, because he thought that as "woman is the mother of man", the future generation of a race had better to grow up in the laps of well-trained mothers, rather than be reared by more robust fathers who had so little time from bread-winning occupations under the strain of the present day European life.

The observation is not common-place; also it does tend to reveal a hidden—hidden at least to an average Oriental—facet of English national life, and it is the astonishing degree of support which the women of England have been giving to their men-folk to build a solid national structure not only in regard to the up-bringing of today's young men whom they nursed twenty years ago, but also themselves entering into the several avenues of public service and life of their country.

In order fully to appreciate an English woman's place in England's war effort, one ought really to acquaint oneself with the intimate phases of her being; that is in her home environments, in the surroundings of her factory or office if she has to earn a living, and finally in the larger spheres of political life.

Inasmuch as the birth rate in England is one of the lowest in the world, the size of an English family has considerably diminished in numbers since the beginning of this century. Whether this is the index of intensive industrial competition, or raising the standard of living in a machine-controlled civilization of West; or again whether it is a good or a bad sign may

be left undiscussed here. One thing, however, is patent that the infant mortality in this country has been reduced by an enormous degree, and Infant Welfare centres have greatly assisted in "rearing bonnie

by
SIRDAR IKBAL

ALI SHAH,
the well-known
Muslim author

babies", and dangers to the life of mothers at child-birth are so rare that they might be said to be non-existent.

Also perhaps a smaller number of children in a family helps in bringing about a closer companionship between the children and their parents. Greater attention can be given to fewer sons and daughters in regard to their education than to such large numbers upon which their Victorian relatives prided themselves.

Both the industrial phenomena and the smallness of the numbers in a family has brought about a change in the method of the present day English woman's mode of life. For one thing, she has no use for large houses, flats are in vogue; which due to shortage of servants can generally be managed with the aid of a daily help. Economic and social conditions which surround a middle-class English woman to-day have made her generally much more skilful in cooking and house management than possibly was her grandmother, who left much of her cooking and house work to easily procurable woman servants.

The scarcity of domestic servants in this country is largely due to the preference which most modern English girls have for factory or office labour than the drudgery of dish-washing and sweeping the house. Then there is a draw to the cities and towns from the country areas; this is so because of town attractions, the lure of the shop-windows, the cinema, and the thousand and one distractions which are considered "a curse" by most and blessings by the rest.

Whatever the reason of the "draw" to the town life, it certainly is definite, for nearly 80 per cent. of English girls between the ages of eighteen and twenty are working for their living—mostly in the offices—to the extent that only two and a half per cent. of typists in Great Britain are men or boys, the rest are all girls of the above mentioned age.

It is interesting, however, to note that even although there

are great facilities for female education in England to-day which enable these girls to become "secretaries" in offices, and thus a degree of economic independence is secured by them, yet marriage is still the "best profession" even for the most modern young English woman, because between the ages of 21 and 24 the decline in that category of employment is sharply marked. Only 65 per cent. in place of 80 per cent. of that class are in the office services. As often as not married young women are not employed in certain offices because it is contended that "their support is their husbands", and they ought to give place to unmarried women, thus reducing a possible pressure on unemployment.

Beside entering the several liberal professions—medicine, law and the like—women in these islands have also gone in for national and municipal politics. Since 1918, when the right to vote was granted to women in this country, a number of women have entered Parliament; whilst in various public bodies such as County Councils, which administer local governments throughout Great Britain, not an insignificant number hold seats. Women have also held office in the government of the country.

The helping hand which the women had been lending during peace time had been extended energetically and wholeheartedly during the war. Its history begins with the Great War of 1914, when thousands of women volunteers were enrolled as auxiliaries, as clerks, orderlies, nurses, cooks, bakers, post-office workers and here and there saw service in the fields of Flanders. "Without the aid of women it would have been impossible to win the war," said a Minister of Munitions twenty or more years ago.

When this war broke out the comradeship between the two sexes was quickly revived; with the consequence that the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps of the last war, commonly known as W.A.A.C.s, swiftly came into being as the Auxiliary Corps of Territorial Army, and with a fortnight's training went straight to service. The same kind of auxiliary corps were attached to the navy and the air force.

Many thousands of girls came forward for farm and agricultural work, styled the Women's Land Labour throughout the countryside. Then there are the nurses for the hospitals and air casualty posts; and last but not the least is their work as air-raid wardens.

The part which each of this section of services has played during the war-effort in this country, makes me realise again that my Oriental friend was right in what he had said—that when mothers of a nation are trained, they in turn can train the future generation better than wrestling fathers, or heavy, weight-lifting "giants". How true, indeed, is the saying that "woman is the mother of man", and greater is the glory of such mothers who themselves can shoulder the man's job in a struggle such as faces this country. Or is the English woman an enigma?

Who Won the Election?

By J. Roscoe
Drummond

All right, who did win the election?

This question is still being asked in Washington; at least it is still being answered and the ultimate answer may not be as obvious as it seems. The evidence is still coming in.

Now, left-wing New Dealers, from early in the morning until p.m., are continuing to have no end of fun retorting to remarks about national unity with the simple formula: "The President won, didn't he? Rally 'round! Let's push on."

Of course, President Roosevelt won a salient and significant victory and the Presidency deserves not only the loyalty of the governed but the goodwill of the government.

But events in Washington are beginning to clarify another important fact—the fact that President Roosevelt was not the only one who won the election; that there was another winner, that that other winner was Congress, and that the same American people who put Mr. Roosevelt in the White House for one purpose, elected a Congress to achieve, in part at least, a different purpose.

In a word, Congress won the election, too; and there is developing evidence that Congress is construing its own mandate in its own way.

The evidence is that, despite Mr. Roosevelt's own personal third-term triumph, the new Congress will prove itself as independent of the President as it has been the past two years during which it has passed not a single item of major New Deal legislation.

The evidence is that, despite the fact Mr. Roosevelt helped the Democratic Party radically to reverse the Republican "trend" which showed strongly in 1938 and to retain overwhelming nominal control of both House and Senate, the new Congress will be more determined than ever to insist upon its co-ordinate responsibility in the Federal Government. The shape of Congressional things to come is already revealing its outline. The new Congress, in its main figures and forces, is little changed and, therefore, the developments on Capitol Hill of recent days are of both present and prophetic significance.

The decision of Congress to remain in session against the pleas of the Administration leaders to adjourn was the tip-off. It may have been mostly a gesture but it was a meaningful gesture. It meant that Congress was going to make its own decisions, it meant that the Democratic majority had let the ink dry on the rubber stamp. The action responsive to public opinion.

There was more to come. It came. The Senate's unexpected passage of the Logan-Valley bill applying judicial restrictions to the Federal regulatory agencies—unlike by the Administration—and the decisive vote in the House approving Senate changes in the measure, showed Congress to be following its own judgment, its own interpretation of the "mandate" of the election.

The most significant element in these and other decisions by Congress is the renewal of the recurring majority alliance between Democratic and Republican Congressmen. The independence of the Democratic bloc so soon after the President's notable victory is so unusual as to suggest that it, too, is expressive of public opinion as a whole and will continue to exercise a major influence.

The tenor of Congressional opinion is also apparent in its initiative to enforce a faithful balancing of the Federal budget apart from emergency-defence expenditures.

The further independence and wariness of Congress is evident in the movement to set up a joint Senate-House committee which will give continuous scrutiny to defence progress and defence expenditures. Congress is on its own; Congress is on the watch.

But does this mean that there is in the making a deep and diverging rift between a President, decisively elected by the people, and a Congress, decisively elected by the people? Not necessarily; it can mean something quite different.

It can mean that because the President sought a third term on the basis of the emergency of the war, he was elected to exercise his leadership on issues primarily related to the war. It can mean that on issues primarily unrelated to the war public opinion has expressed its sentiment, its direction. In the Congress it elected to office.

Present evidence is that the President will be dominant in foreign policy; that Congress will be dominant in domestic policy.

Both won the election.—From the "Christian Science Monitor."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1941.

COMBATING MALARIA IN HONGKONG

A corner of the Hongkong Government Malaria Bureau laboratory. A staff worker is examining mosquito larvae kept for hatching out.

As the name suggests, this disease was supposed to be caused by persons inhaling "bad or night air," particularly the air from swamps or marshes. Accordingly, not so long ago, almost everyone tightly closed their windows at night, to prevent the "night air" from entering their bedrooms. There is, of course, a very definite connection between swamps and malaria, but the night air is quite blameless, and has no connection with the transmission of the disease whatsoever.

Although the disease, malaria, has been recognised for many hundreds of years, the cause was not proven until comparatively recently. It is of considerable local interest that a most important contribution towards the discovery of the cause of the disease was made in this Colony and by a Hongkong doctor. At the beginning of this century Dr. later Sir Patrick Manson, a medical practitioner in this Colony and founder of the old Hongkong Medical School (now the University of Hongkong) had suspicions that a mosquito carried malaria from man to man.

Sir Patrick conveyed his theory to a friend of his, then an army medical corps major (later Sir Ronald Ross) and Ross spent several years in intensive research on the lines suggested by Manson. These experiments were carried out mostly in India.

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In order to understand how malaria is transmitted, it must be appreciated that all blood, whether human or animal, is really a fluid in which is suspended millions of tiny red cells. The function of these little red cells is to carry oxygen to, and carbon dioxide gases from, the tissues of the body. Normally there are some five million of these in every cubic centimetre of blood.

Ross, in his investigations divided his attention particularly to two factors, the study of the body of certain mosquitoes, and human blood. He found that the red blood cells, in the blood of persons suffering from malaria, contained curious little bodies which showed up under the microscope when suitably stained or dyed. These bodies sometimes were found to be irregular in shape, but more often they resembled little signal rings, the thick part of the ring stained red and the rest purple. These he proved later to be the parasites of malaria.

At the same time, he paid attention to the body of the anophelene mosquito, and he found that some of the females which had eggs in their bodies also had curious sickle-shaped bodies in their salivary glands, and others had protrusions or lumps on the inside lining of their stomachs. Further, he found that the stomach was first infected, and that afterwards, the salivary glands became involved, the whole process taking about eight days.

Ross demonstrated that on biting man, the female anophelene mosquito actually injected malaria parasites into the human blood-stream, and that after an incubation period of about ten days the victim developed an intermittent fever when it was possible to demonstrate the mature malaria parasites in the red blood cells. Furthermore, after a short lapse of time, each malaria parasite split up into several distinct parasites which completely filled the red cell, eventually rupturing it. On each rupture or explosion, as it were, the infected person experienced a sharp rise in temperature, with shivering and all the other symptoms of malaria.

The mystery about the transmission of malaria was finally settled for good and all, after the following experiments and demonstrations were carried out by Ross.

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A party of scientists left England and lived in a very malarious part of southern Europe. The inhabitants in these parts were riddled with malaria. These scientists lived amongst the infected population, engaged in the same occupations, ate the same food, and drank the same water for two years or more, and never contracted malaria, because at nightfall they all retired within a mosquito-netted house and slept under nets at night, thus preventing mosquitoes from biting them.

A further series of experiments was carried out and, briefly, these consisted in transporting infected mosquitoes from malarious countries and allowing them to bite "volunteers" in England, people who had never been in a malarious country in their lives. All the persons so bitten after the usual incubation period developed malaria, and it was possible to demonstrate malaria parasites in their blood.

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Anti-malarial measures are directed against the propagation of the mosquitoes. In the insect's life cycle, from egg to adult, there is a stage—the larva—where the insect swims about freely in water but requires air for its growth. The larvae lie horizontal to the surface of the water. In brief, anti-malarial measures are as follows:—

1. Drainage of swampy land and removal of collections of water.
2. Arranging hill streams either permanently (cement concrete channels) or temporarily, by piling the stones up on either side of the stream and smoothing and straightening out the stream bed, so as to eliminate as far as possible collections of water which would breed mosquitoes.
3. Oiling where certain streams or collections of water cannot be dealt with by drainage or training owing to the excessive cost. These are regularly sprayed with oil, usually at least once a week. The oil chokes the breathing apparatus of the larvae and they die.
4. All larvae which are found breeding are collected and hatched out in a laboratory and identified and note taken of the number of harmless or dangerous types and where found.
5. Paris green, an arsenical powder, is used instead of oil in certain selected cases. This actually poisons the larvae, but cannot be used where fish are present, or these are poisoned too.
6. The screening of houses with mosquito gauze wire netting and the use of nets at night by people living in malarious areas.
7. The co-operation of householders in making frequent inspections of their premises to see that their servants have not allowed water to collect in vessels—broken or unbroken—thus affording breeding places for mosquitoes.
8. Legislation prohibiting collections of stagnant water by anyone, and prosecution of the offenders.

★ ★ ★

Work of this nature is conducted in Hongkong by the Government Malaria Bureau, pictures of which are to be seen on this page. The Bureau consists of a Malariaologist—a doctor specially trained in this science—a technical assistant, nine Chinese Inspectors, all of whom are in uniform, and who are in charge of fairly large areas in the urban parts of the Island of Hongkong and the Mainland. Each Malaria Inspector is in charge of at least one foreman, and several gangs of coolies, whose job is to control the hill streams, drain swampy land and to oil regularly collections of water which cannot be dealt with otherwise.

A well-equipped laboratory with a well-trained staff conducts the investigations, such as typing of the various mosquitoes and larvae sent in, examination of blood slides for malaria parasites, and research.

All trains and aircraft are met on arrival, and searches are made in every instance for mosquitoes. All mosquitoes so found are sent to the laboratory for identification and dissection to determine whether they are infected with malaria parasites or not.



An incubation bottle is shown in the right middle picture. Several grown mosquitoes may be seen. On the left, an attendant demonstrates the Paris Green pump apparatus, by means of which larvae are poisoned.

On the left, an oiling sprayer is being used in different terrain. Below, a trained stream which gives proper drainage and prevents water collecting in stagnant pools.

(Photos: Ming Yuan).

NANCY



The Coming Offensive Against Germany

THE British public expects our armed forces to begin hitting Germany. This feeling is voiced by the Press—and undoubtedly reflects public opinion.

In matters of this kind the popular instinct is often right.

Now, the coming winter is no time for the movements of great land armies. This is particularly true of the Balkans.

But wintry weather does not stop the bombing aeroplanes. The Germans will certainly try to harm us and slow up our war production between now and the spring.

It is known that the R.A.F. has done much damage to both the German and Italian industrial systems. With the harm done to the German means of transport and power stations, the Axis production of munitions and aeroplanes is bound to be affected.

What Form?

On balance, however, we have the advantage of two great nations with a highly developed steel-making and engineering industry. I refer to the U.S.A. and Canada.

Neither will be disturbed by air-raid alarms or the dropping of explosives.

Australia and India also have important steel industries, and are developing considerable munition production. And they are likewise undisturbed.

By the spring the excuse that we are short of munitions will no longer be valid.

As soon as the March gales subside, therefore, we should be ready for the long hoped for initiative.

What form will this take? In the war of 1914-18 and in the present war up to last June, the military notion of an offensive was to advance from Allied territory, in this case France.

The French ports were at our disposal, we controlled the English Channel, and we could land our armies and their equipment with little interference from the enemy.

There are now no friendly coasts in the west of Europe. The Nazis control them all from the north of Norway to the frontiers of Spain.

Exploit It!

Yet this thousand miles of enemy controlled coastline, including German territory proper, is a source of weakness to our enemy which we should know how to exploit.

LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY AT A LIMITED NUMBER OF POINTS. LARGE GARRISONS ARE REQUIRED IN THE INTERIOR OF ALL THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AS WELL AS NEAR THE COASTS.

Mr Eden, when he was War Minister, hinted in the House of Commons that a great British Expeditionary Force would be going overseas in 1941. While agreeing that we must take the offensive, LORD STRABOLGI points out in this article that the movement of large armies is not the only method open to us.

The Germans at present are maintaining in Norway alone an army of 330,000 troops—equal to 10 per cent of the whole Norwegian population.

No doubt some of these troops were sent there to be embarked for raids on, or even invasion of, this country. Nevertheless, if garrisons of this size are required to overawe the hundred million people under Nazi tyranny, ten million soldiers would be needed. The Germans do not possess this number of reliable and equipped troops.

Every territory over-run—Rumania, for example—means a new strain on the resources of Hitler's adjutant-general.

It is known also that a garrison of 300,000 of the most reliable Nazi soldiers, with tanks and aircraft, are needed as an internal garrison for Germany proper.

Apart from such concentrations of soldiers as remain in the badly-battered invasion ports, most of this thousand miles of coastline must be thinly held.

History Proves...

A threat to any part of it would bring reinforcements by road and rail. But the number of troops which can be moved by these means, and the speed of their movement, is strictly limited.

On the other hand, the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay are one vast sea road over which transport ships can move in any direction. In other words, it is easier to concentrate troops by sea than by land. And all history proves this.

The inventions of the steam-engine and the internal combustion engine help land power; but they also help sea power.

Furthermore, roads and their bridges and railway tracks can be bombed. It is useless to bomb the sea.

Along this thousand miles of coast are a hundred and more points at which we can land by means of combined operations, properly "mounted" and prepared.

We concentrate our warships and our aeroplanes to synchronise with the arrival of the troop-carriers. Special landing craft are needed. We have time to prepare them.

These landing craft can carry soldiers, artillery and tanks. If the opposition is too strong at any point, the expedition can be withdrawn and a weak spot found somewhere else.

And in most of this territory we will find friends and supporters. The extent of the "Fifth Column" is practically unlimited.

Just Suppose...

Incidentally, if Hitler still thinks of invading these islands, one of the ways of stopping him is to chase him to break up his concentrations of troops so as to meet our landings, raids, and invasions on his territory.

Suppose, for example, we can capture an important German industrial town; and hold it long enough for our demolition parties to work their will. In an hour the dynamiters can do more selective destruction than the biggest air raid can accomplish.

As for the Italians, their immense coastline is an open invitation for raids in force.

The principal Italian railway system runs round the coast; so do the main roads. Thanks to the Taranto

air attacks, we have a definite naval superiority over Mussolini's fleet.

Force Italy out of the war and we have a back door to Germany, and into that part of Germany—the former kingdom of Austria—which is most dissatisfied with Nazi rule.

Thanks to the Italian losses, the German losses in Norway, the effects of our bombings on the German ship-building yards, and the additions to our Fleet since September, 1939, we have a superiority of three to one in the large fighting units over the combined naval strength of the Axis.

By Sea and Air

Furthermore, apart from submarines, there is little possibility of the German and Italian Fleets being able to effect a junction.

Despite what the under-water assassins do to our merchant ships, we can assume complete control for as long as we like of any large area of the oceans and the coasts they wash.

Add to this advantage the air superiority which we should have attained by the spring, and we have an opportunity for a bold strategy promising as anything in wars of the past.

We taught Napoleon's France the meaning of sea power. We can now teach Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy the meaning of sea power and air power in combination.

The generals everywhere will then learn to forget their dreams of great mass armies locked in vast long-drawn-out land battles, and will learn the new technique of the control of the seas, in the widest sense of the term, makes possible.

PILOTS' Stories Of The Great Raid On MUNICH

PILOTS and crews who took part in the raid on Munich's railway, traffic and marshalling yards all agree that it was one of the most successful operations of recent months.

"Our target," one of the pilots said, "was almost in the centre of the city. Before we started, the intelligence officer who briefed us mentioned that it was the anniversary of the Beer Hall Putsch of 1923, and that Hitler would probably be in Munich during the raid, addressing the Nazi 'Old Guard'."

"Everybody was flap up to get to Munich. I was given among my bomb load an enormous bomb, and, after talking things over with the bomb aimer, I decided we would go in low to make sure of hitting our target."

"It was a marvellous trip right from the word go. A beautiful moonlight night. On the way up we were able to do a bit of astro-navigation, setting up our position by the stars, which pleased the observer enormously."

"There was not a cloud in the sky over Munich. We made such good time going out that we were over the city ten minutes before our scheduled time."

"Other bombers had gone on in front of us to light up the target. Twenty minutes' flying time away we could see the 'flak' and the searchlights over Munich. We picked up our landmark and set course for the target."

"Stoodging" Around

"ALL the time other pilots were doing a good job of work with their incendiaries, and we could also see lots of flares going off as we were coming in."

"I could make out houses and streets quite clearly. We were stoodging around for about 20 minutes before we bombed, making sure exactly where we were."

"Flares were lighting up the locomotive sheds—in fact, everything was absolutely clear. I had put the wireless operator in the astro-dome so that he could get a look at things. He was greatly impressed, and said that he had never seen anything so clear before at night. We were all the usual flash of the bomb exploding a bit excited and everybody began talking at once."

"Then we went down. The bomb aimer said, 'I can see the target perfectly'."

"I've Got It"

"AFTER we had gone right down the bomb aimer reported, 'Bombs gone,' and then he shouted, 'I've got it.' I don't see how he could have missed from that height. We were very low."

"In the excitement I had more or less forgotten about the heavy bomb we were carrying. It went off with a tremendous wallop. It was just as though there had been a heavy burst of fire right under the rear turret. The tail of the machine was lifted right-up, and we all thought we had been hit."

Then Coffee

THERE was a stunned silence for about five minutes, and then another babble of conversation. The ground defences sent up a tremendous amount of light stuff, and I honestly don't know how it missed us in the dive."

"As soon as we got clear of the target and had straightened out on a course, we started on the coffee and sandwiches."

"We don't usually do that until we are pretty well clear of enemy territory—but this time we thought we deserved a little nourishment."

Crystal Palace

THE captain of another aircraft, whose bombs caused two secondary explosions of great violence, also had a warm reception.

"There was almost as much 'flak' in Munich as they were in Berlin," he said. "They just hurried it up at us. It was bursting all over the place. Hundreds of black puffs appeared in front of my windshield."

"Some of the 'flares' looked almost too pretty to be dangerous. One of the biggest flares was started by a raider which bombed from a low level at the end of a street."

"I saw a huge building almost in the centre of the target," reported the rear gunner of this machine.

"One of our heaviest bombs went flat through it. At first there was clear before at night. We were all the usual flash of the bomb exploding a bit excited and everybody began talking at once."

THE NEW AESOP THE ILL-USED TIGER

A CERTAIN Tiger was a most ferocious beast. He was always fighting with his neighbours, but his real ambition was to supplant the Lion as the King of the Jungle.

But the Lion was a kindly old fellow, and he had good friends in the Cock and the Bear to say nothing of his own lively cubs.

Nevertheless, the Tiger attacked all of them at once, and only after a long, long struggle of four years was he beaten.

The Lion and the Cock, together with the Eagle who had joined them a little late in the fight, all considered that could easily be roused.

Why not treat me gently so that I will be a good neighbour and clip his claws," said the Cock.

The Lion agreed, but the Eagle, who was tired of it, the Jungle set up a chorus of assent. "The Tiger is should have suppressed the right," they said. "It is for Tiger as soon as he showed to moan and whine. You example to the unfortunate!"

At once the Tiger started the victors to set a good his teeth. This is disgraceful to understand me," he animal who has lost the said. "I have a fine nature fight."



Whereupon the Cuckoos got up a peace ballot, and all pledged themselves never to have anything to do with war again.

The Lion, who was really a genial old fellow, thought he would not disappoint the Cuckoos, especially as he was always surrounded by them, so he gave up eating raw meat, and his teeth became so soft that they could hardly bite at all.

The Cock had his talons clipped, and was no further use to himself or anyone else. The Eagle said he would stay across the sea, and the Bear went to sleep in the hollow of a tree.

At this the Tiger began to taunt his former enemies, and finally fell upon the Cock and the Lion with a snarl. The Cuckoos screamed with rage.

"It is all the fault of the Lion," they cried. "He of assent. 'The Tiger is should have suppressed the right,' they said. 'It is for Tiger as soon as he showed to moan and whine. You example to the unfortunate!'"

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Twenty-Four Years Ago . . .

The Blitzkrieg Was Born

By General Sir Beauvoir de Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

ON November 20, 1917, in the first attack on Cambrai, the tank was used as a weapon of war came into its own. Before this date, much scepticism on the part of the War Office and high military commanders existed as to its practical value. The inventor had submitted his idea to the War Office and had failed to interest the department concerned. But the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, approved of the suggestion. In fact, he was so confident of its value that he ordered a number of heavy tanks to be built at navy expense. By this order, he endangered his career.

In order to maintain complete secrecy, the first machines were shipped to France as "tanks." The name has been accepted with our forces to this day.

AT CAMBRAI

Before November, 1917, a few tanks had been used in the latter part of the Battle of the Somme in September, 1916, and during the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917. At Passchendaele the ground was quite unsuitable for tanks owing to the wet state of the soil. The truth was that we did not then know how to use our new weapon.

Before the Cambrai Battle, however, the tactical employment of a Tank Division had been carefully studied. Special officers were selected to command the three Brigades, and Major-General Hugh Elles, R.E. (now General Sir Hugh Elles), was placed in command of this Division. Many difficulties were met and overcome. Of these the greatest was the maintenance of complete secrecy in assembly on the battlefield.

The next most important was how to enable the tank to cross the deep and wide German trenches. This second difficulty was solved by each tank carrying on the roof a large bundle of brushwood, which, rolled together, had a diameter of from four to five feet.

As the tank dipped into a trench, a halt was released and the bundle dropped, to give the nose of the tank a step on which it could rise over the parapets.

350 OF THEM

The assembly of those 350 tanks presented some difficulty, but in the end they were hidden in woods some five miles behind the line.

At last, the day dawned. A thick fog was all in favour of the attack. Although no artillery preparation had been allowed, some casual rang-

ing by batteries had taken place, spread over many days. When, however, the mass of advancing tanks could be heard, all artillery opened with it, and smoke shells, adding considerably to the denseness of the fog.

At 6 a.m., the noise of the artillery barrage enabled the noisy tank to approach without the enemy being aware of the unusual clatter. The crossing of the trenches by the help of the bundles of brushwood was made with no difficulty, and the surprise was complete.

The German General Staff had reported to Ludendorff that the Hindenburg Line was impregnable, and that no danger lay in the British tanks. But the panic caused by these monsters, moving majestically along both parapets and parades, was so great that our leading divisions gained the German position of the Hindenburg Line, and its Support Line, with small loss and little difficulty.

The tank had come to its own! It was the answer to the devastating fire of the machine-gun. It led the way to victory. And on that day in 1917, Hitler's mechanised Blitzkrieg was really born.

This triumph of the tank was so complete that it convinced the most sceptical of the value of the new weapon.

Much development was still necessary, of course, for the pace of the 1917 tank did not exceed 5 m.p.h., and its petrol consumption was enormous.

On the other hand, its possibilities were so extensive that months were spent by the French and ourselves in the preparation of a mechanised force to enable the Entente to reach victory in 1918.

Without detracting in any way from the bravery of our forces, it is historically correct to say that the success of August 8, 1918, described by Ludendorff as the disastrous day for Germany, was due to the skilful employment of massed tanks.

Since the last war, much of the overwhelming value of the Tank has been overlooked by us and by the French. Military writers in its favour, such as Major-General J. F. C. Fuller and General de Gaulle, have been looked upon as cranks.

This mistake was not made by the German General Staff, who provided many Tank Divisions to ensure the success of the Blitzkrieg—a success they certainly achieved on the Continent.

Their tanks are able to cross rivers on their own. Fortunately for us, they have been used for the world, they are still un-

able to cross the Channel. . . .

Each of these figures represents a year, and also two hours of each day. These periods are marry a woman one year older laid down in the Chinese calendar than themselves, for this will be "rat" years, "cow" years, usually put two animals together "tiger" years and so on. A man that would get on well, even if born in the year of, say the rat, would not care to go into partnership with one who was born in a snake year, for obviously the rat would eat the snake and the everything but another tiger. Partnership would be disastrous. Instead of asking a lady how old she is, the polite Chinese question is "nay suk me ye ga" to be called in before the marriage. "to what zodiac sign do you belong?" The reply is "I am a rat not only the year, but often the rat." "I am a snake" and so on. Therefore the lady can often clip parties were born. Each figure 12 years off her age, yet still tell represents a two-hour period of the truth.

It has been known for some time to falsify the time of their birth human bodies but with animal to the matchmakers that they might fit into the right position in the animal kingdom and become competent candidates for marrying the man or woman they desire.

Some regard it as lucky to be a "dragon" and "snake". This, however, cannot happen with the tiger, who is reckoned to upset almost everything but another tiger.

It has only been possible to collect 10 figures for the purpose of illustration.

(It has only been possible to collect 10 figures for the purpose of illustration.)

—Walter C. Clark.

—Walter C. Clark.

—Walter C. Clark.

I WANT A NEW SCHOOL-TIE

I USED to be a school teacher. To-day I am another kind of teacher. So I have been studying with special interest the confusion into which Education has been thrown by the war.

I do not agree with those who demand that full courses of lessons must, instantly, and at all costs, be organised for our scattered child population.

Keep them safe and well first especially as the kind of learning that would be thrust upon them is of secondary importance.

Better to learn on a farm about rotation of crops than to learn in a school-room about royal nonentities of the past.

Much-Needed Reform

I even feel that if our whole system of education collapsed so far as to need complete rebuilding, it would be a good, not a bad thing.

Did you notice that when Mr. Ernest Bevin announced recently a new liaison between his Ministry of Labour and the Foreign Office, he added that the aim would be to throw open the hitherto exclusive Foreign Service to able men of all classes?

That is the kind of reform that must be made to emerge from the educational melting-pot.

As a teacher and a clergyman I have no hesitation in saying that the system under which our young people are at present educated is un-Christian.

Many of our elementary teachers are fine Christians, and as a branch of the community have done their share nobly in bearing their burden of the difficulties of education in war days.

They have my unstinted admiration for their patriotism and their faithfulness to their duty.

But I know they are called upon to work within rules which are fundamentally un-Christian and ought to be scrapped.

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by the Rev. W. Rowland Jones

Vicar of Denton, Manchester, whose challenging articles in the press are arousing widespread, favourable response throughout Britain, where evidence of a vast social change is noticeable while people of all classes gird themselves and join together to beat the blitzkrieg.

needs without which it is impossible for anyone to attain to a position in which his abilities will be of best use to the community—it is un-Christian for the rich to be able to purchase for their children, whatever their abilities, a kind of education which the poor can only hope for by the rarest of chances.

One of my critics makes fun of me for referring a short while ago to my Father's top-hat and my own juvenile Eton jacket.

He says, "We know your type! Your father was a snob, and you are one of the old-school-tie gang!"

He goes on to say that he is a working miner.

By Chance

Well, my father was a miner when he began life, and the only school-teacher I ever rejected in was not a school-tie at all, but a quaint school cap designed by the headmaster of my elementary school in St. Pancras.

Looking back on those schooldays, I see that it was the merest chance which got me a scholarship (there happened to be a few more given that year), and the merest chance which got me to a University.

I am convinced that in that elementary school there were scores of the boys who ought to have had the merest chance that a poor boy can same chance.

A system which denies those boys the advantages of proper training must remain un-Christian so long as and University, quite regardless of such wrongs are maintained.

I know the Preparatory Schools and the Public Schools. There are many excellent men working in them.

But you can't get into them if you bear the stigma of the training of an elementary school-teacher.

You have to be "Prep-school-public-school-university"—to-be-a-teacher in them.

However good the men may be who teach in them—we remember Mr. Chips—the Public School system exists to maintain class education, and just as there cannot be naked people in a Christian land, so there must not be men and women who are ignorant and half-trained.

A Christian country will see that the best of their brains and the finest skill of their hands are brought to that perfection, through education and training, which will make them into complete men and women, as God meant them to be.

And so I say it is a Christian thing to declare, "The Public Schools must go!"

I do not mean, of course, anything so silly as that the buildings must be pulled down, or that the excellent endowments for education must be diverted into other channels.

But I do definitely mean that the whole prep-school-public-school structure as we know it, as a quite separate educational avenue planned on special lines for special people, must be scrapped if we want to call ourselves a Christian nation.

Three Grades

"The Public Schools must go!" The Church ought to put it as baldly and as boldly as that.

If they put it in any other way—such, for example, as in the phrase, "equal educational facilities for all"—it will have little meaning for the Colonel Blimps of our society.

These easy gentlemen have no doubt heard that half the students at Oxford go there with scholarships, and from that they draw the wrong conclusion that the sons of poor men have as much chance of getting there as the sons of rich men.

Our softened phrases lead these gentlemen to think that all we need do is to tinker about with our present educational system, and all will be well.

You've got to stick a pin in them, and make them sit up!

That is why I want the Church to put it baldly and say, "The Public Schools must go!" For that is indeed what must happen if we are going on to call ourselves a Christian democracy.

Here, then, is a Christian plan:—I want to see three grades of education in this land—Primary, Secondary and University or Technical.

I want education to be free to all, and I want the sons of the rich to go to the same schools as the sons of the poor. As we progress, of course, there will be no poor and rich, if we are a Christian democracy.

I want to make it possible for the son of a miner and the son of a magnate to rub shoulders with each other in the Primary and in the Secondary School.

I want them to be trained on the same curriculum.

When they reach the age of eleven or twelve, it will be easy for us teachers to discover the lines upon which later education must run.

A Gift of God

Perhaps the son of the miner will need the University education to become a Member of Parliament, and perhaps the son of the Magnate will never profit very much from anything except a limited technical training.

So be it. They must both be made as happy and as useful for the community, and as fit for life's services, as education and training can make them.

Money must not be allowed to enter into it. Education is as much a gift of God as food or clothing; and just as there cannot be naked people in a Christian land, so there must not be men and women who are ignorant and half-trained.

A Christian country will see that the best of their brains and the finest skill of their hands are brought to that perfection, through education and training, which will make them into complete men and women, as God meant them to be.

And so I say it is a Christian thing to declare, "The Public Schools must go!"

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THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC OR THE TWELVE FIGURES OF REINCARNATION

Frequently one meets with a set of twelve figures with robed human bodies but with animal heads. They are the rat, cow, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog and pig.

Each of these figures represents a year, and also two hours of each day. These periods are marry a woman one year older laid down in the Chinese calendar than themselves, for this will be "rat" years, "cow" years, usually put two animals together "tiger" years and so on. A man that would get on well, even if born in the year of, say the rat, would not care to go into partnership with one who was born in a snake year, for obviously the rat would eat the snake and the everything but another tiger.

Partnership would be disastrous. Instead of asking a lady how old she is, the polite Chinese question is "nay suk me ye ga" to be called in before the marriage. "to what zodiac sign do you belong?" The reply is "I am a rat not only the year, but often the rat." "I am a snake" and so on. Therefore the lady can often clip parties were born. Each figure 12 years off her age, yet still tell represents a two-hour period of the truth.

It has only been possible to collect 10 figures for the purpose of illustration.

(It has only been possible to collect 10 figures for the purpose of illustration.)

—Walter C. Clark.

—Walter C. Clark.

—Walter C. Clark.

—Walter C. Clark.

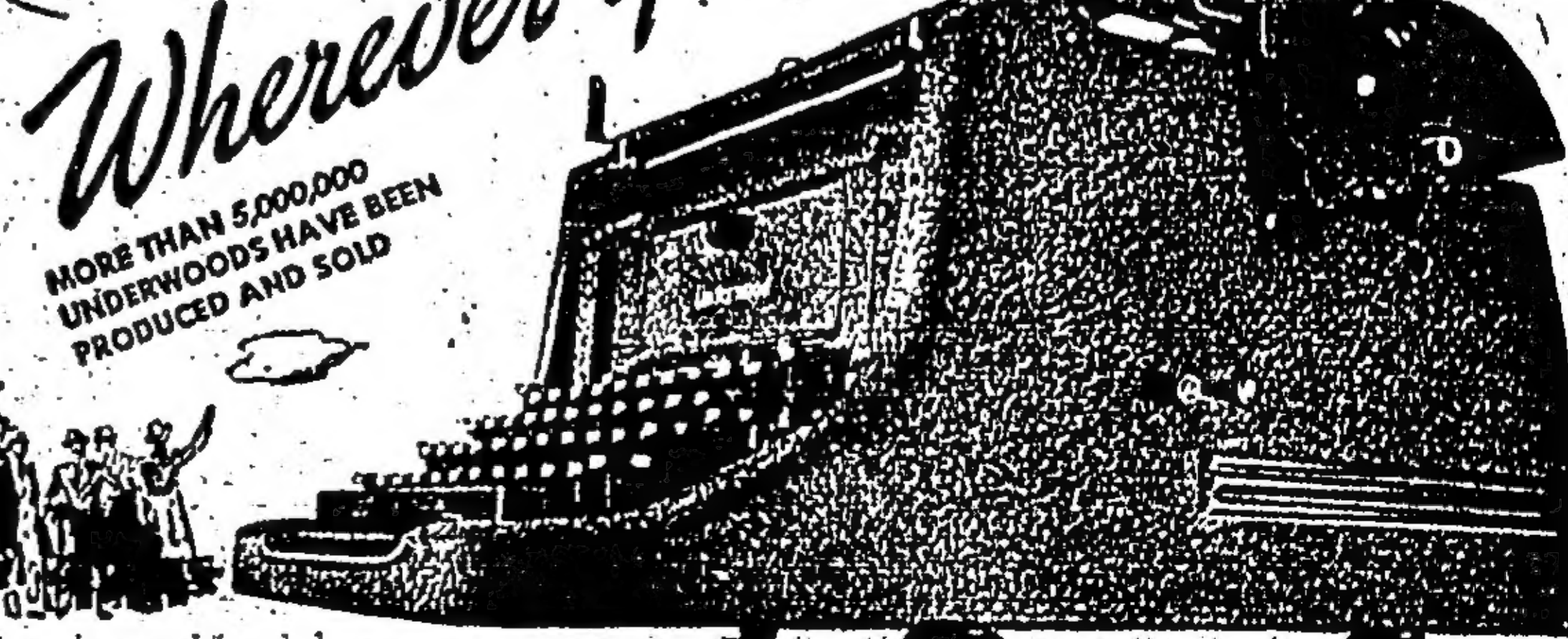
—Walter C. Clark.

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—Walter C. Clark.

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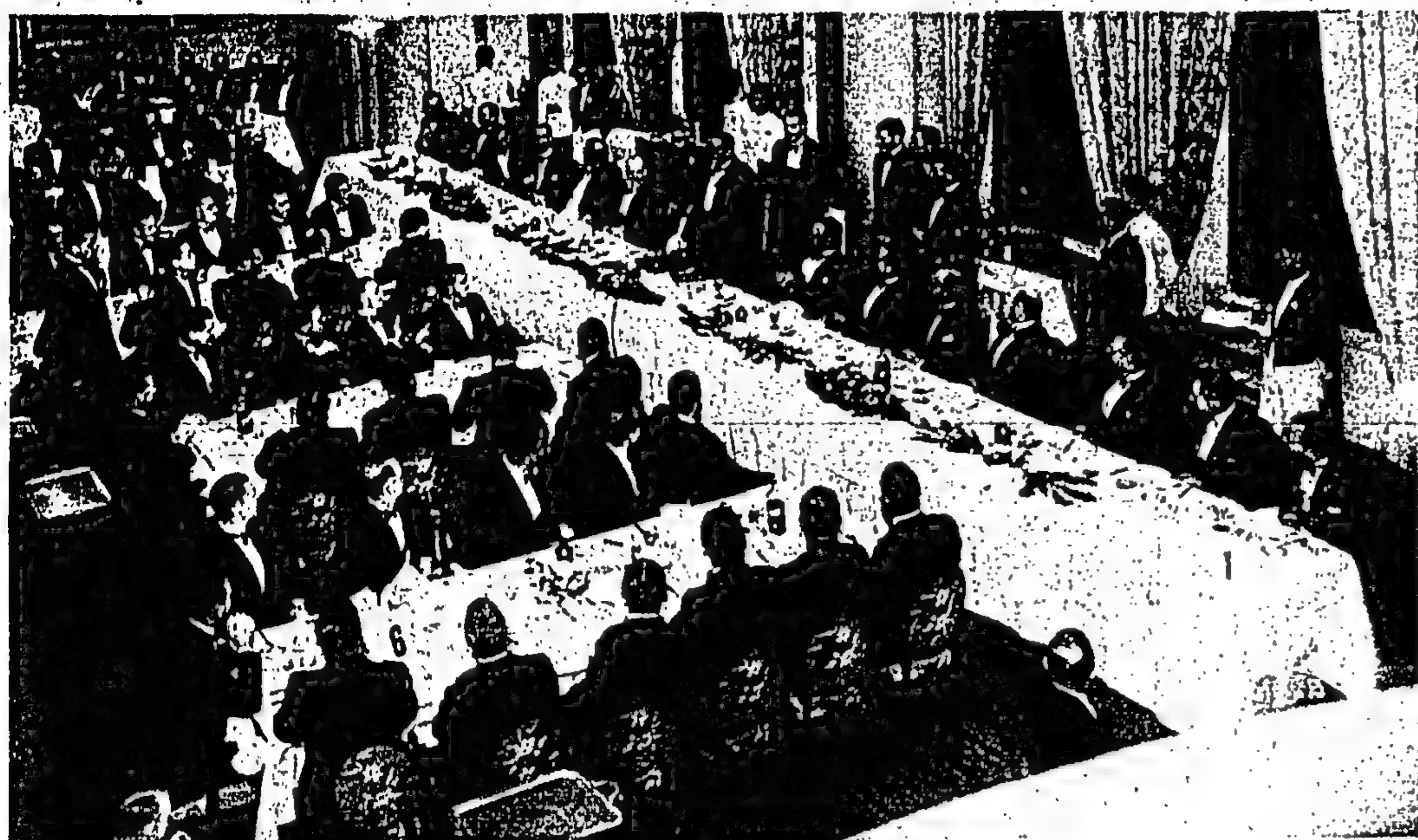
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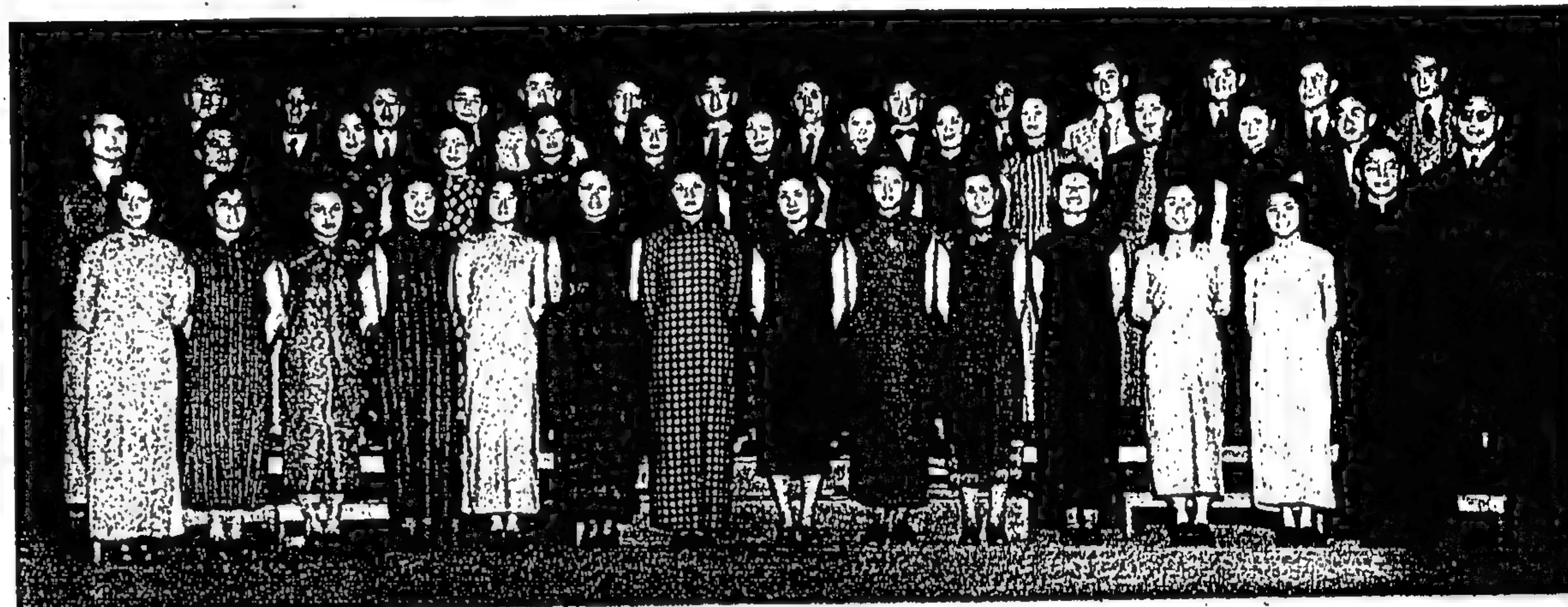
BURNS NIGHT CELEBRATION—Photograph shows a section of the large and distinguished gathering that attended the Peninsula Hotel last Saturday to honour the memory of Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet. In the picture, the Chieftain of St Andrew's Society, Mr B. Wyllie, who presided, is seen partaking of the Barley Bree. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



A.R.P. ARCHITECTS' OFFICE—Group photograph of the Air Raid Precautions Architects' Office staff. In centre, Capt. C. C. A. Hobbs, F.R.I.B.A., A.M. Inst. Struct. Eng. On his right, Mr H. W. Loyden, Miss H. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Allam; on his left Mr Frank Grose and Mr N. Ivanchenko. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



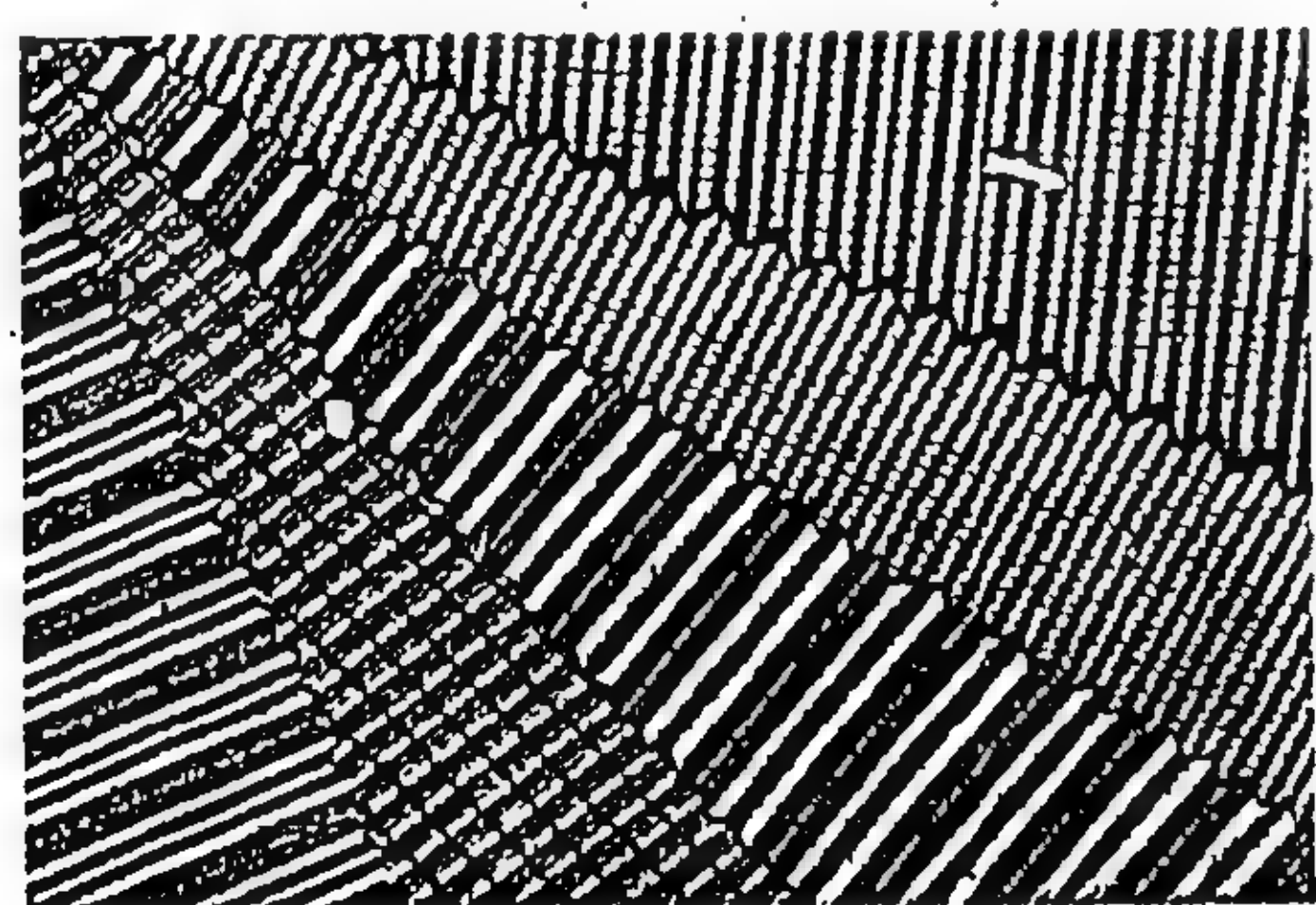
WEDDING BELLS—Group taken after the wedding last Saturday at St John's Cathedral of Mr Sydney J. G. Burt, of the Education Department, and Miss Olive B. Green. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



THE CHINESE CHORAL SOCIETY, which took part recently in the successful concert at the King's Theatre in aid of the International Peace Hospital at Kunming.



MR AND MRS CHEUNG Tso-ki, photographed after their wedding recently at St Paul's Church. The bride was formerly Miss Doris Lou. (Photo: Mayfair).



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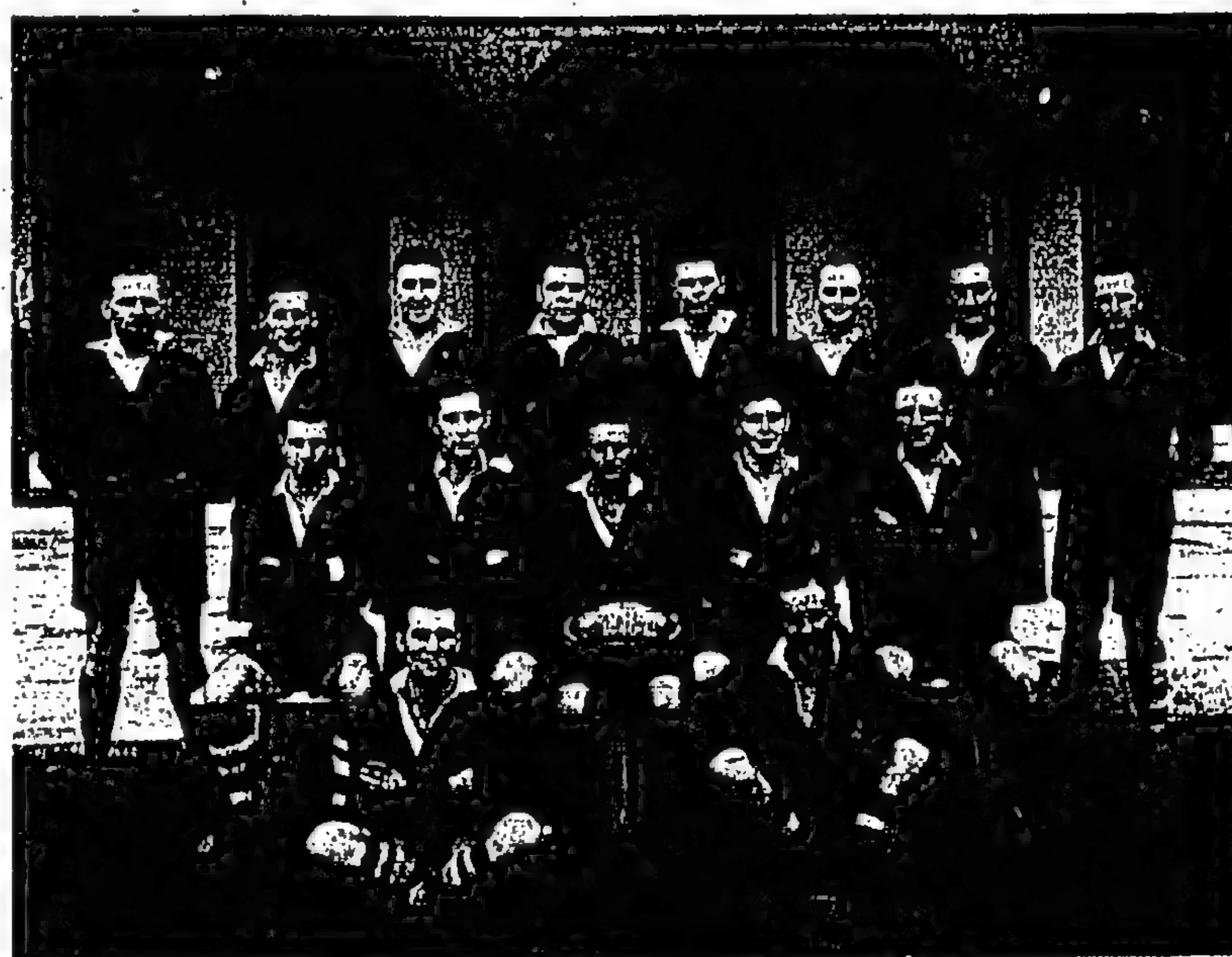
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NAVY RUGBY TEAM—Picture shows the Navy's 1940-41 Rugby football team, winners of the Quadrangular Tournament. Seated at centre is Lieut Carter, Captain of the team. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

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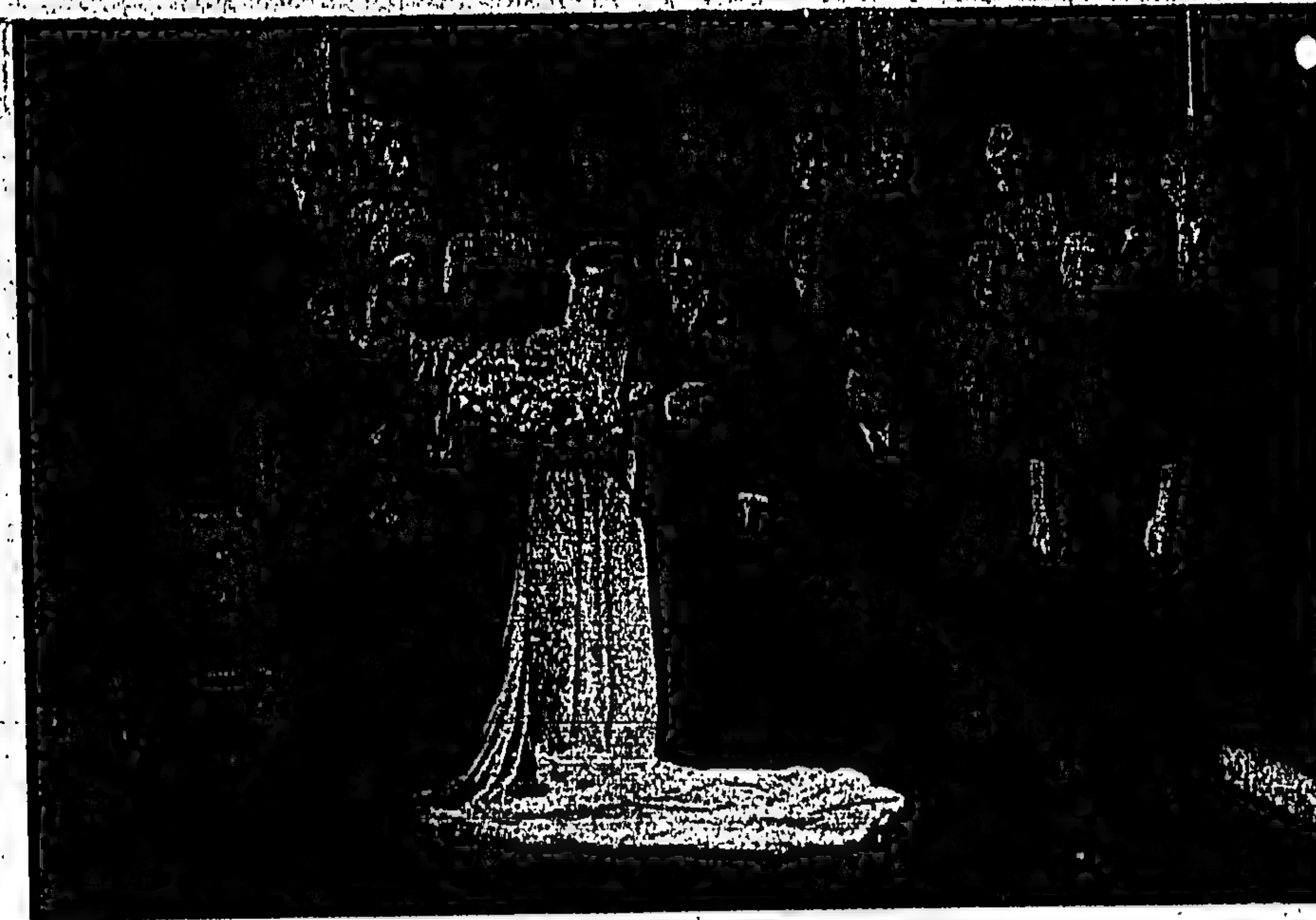
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LEUNG-PANG—Mr Leung Chouk-wa, of Lingnan University, and his bride, formerly Miss Camilla Ying-lin Pang, photographed on the occasion of their wedding at the Peninsula Hotel recently. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



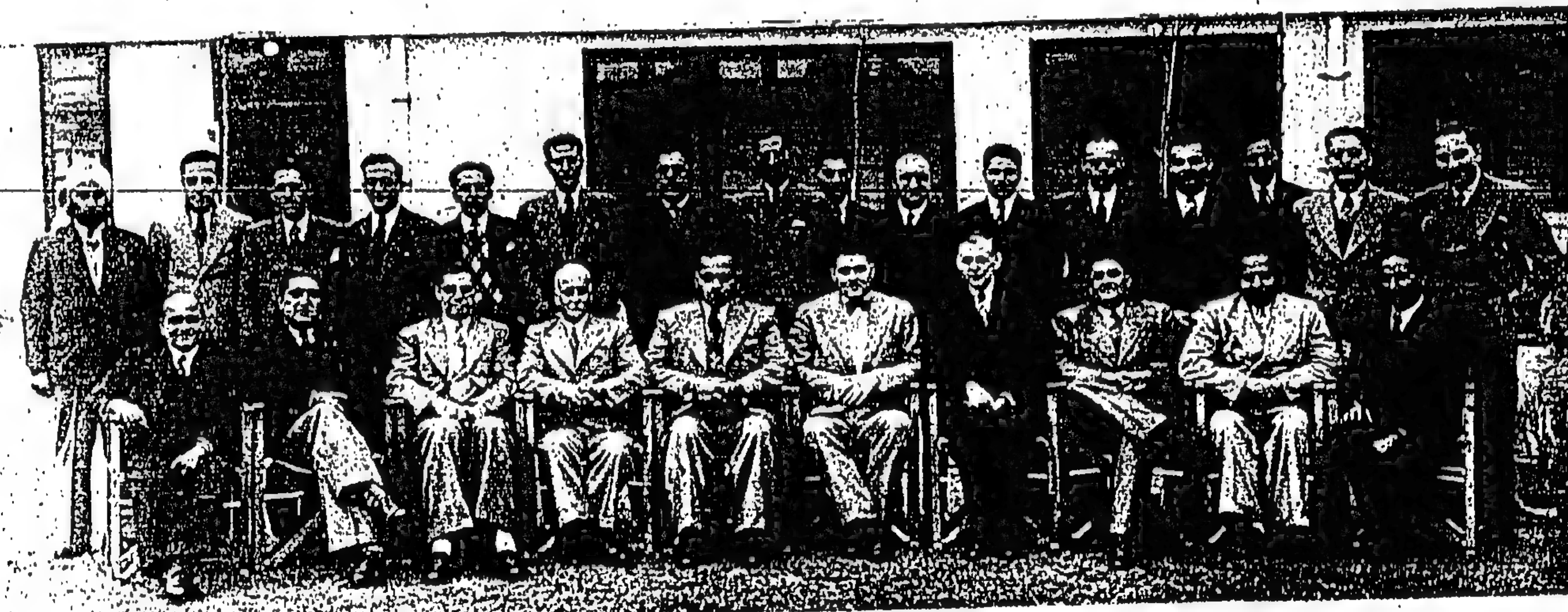
CHOW-YU—Mr Chow Siu-chung and his bride, formerly Miss Yu Sau-har, who were married recently at the Registry. (Photo: Wah Kiu).



GIFTS FOR POOR CHILDREN—Many a poor child's heart was gladdened last week when the Society for the Protection of Children distributed New Year gifts at the Majestic Theatre. Picture on the left shows Mrs Violet Perry handing a parcel to a little girl, while a section of those who received gifts is seen on the right. (Photos: Ming Yuen and Moo Cheung).



STUDENT GROUP of the Science Colleges of Lingnan University, photographed recently. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



TRADE COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED—The Indian Association of Hongkong were hosts at luncheon at the Ritz last week to Mr V. G. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner, Mr P. V. McLane, Canadian Trade Commissioner, and Mr M. F. Koy, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. They are seen seated in centre of photo above with Mr G. T. Assomull, Vice-President of the Association. (Photo: Moo Cheung).



COMING-OF-AGE—Miss Mary Lay, in white dress, who celebrated her 21st birthday this week. A large party was given in her honour at the Peninsula Hotel, where the picture was taken. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



Many of the great men and women of to-day were sensitive, highly-strung children



But with sensitive children there are dangers that have to be watched during childhood

WHEN a child is highly-strung and sensitive, it depends in many ways on you whether he'll develop into a fine human being or not.

You see, a highly-strung child has got all the qualities that are necessary to put him far and away ahead of other children. He's alert, quick on the up-take, keen in his reactions.

But it is in this very mental and physical make-up of the child that the danger lies. He lives more intensely, reacts more vividly to every little thing in his surroundings. That's why the bringing up of such children needs far more insight on the part of the parents than the bringing-up of ordinary children.

Many such brilliant children have failed in life. They've grown up weak, easily-led and over-sensitive, simply because their parents did not understand certain health warnings in childhood.

When you notice that your child is off his food, or that he looks pale, puffy under the eyes, that he's rather nervous and irritable or gets tired too easily, then you should act quickly.

All these are warning signs that the child is using up his nervous energy more quickly than he's replacing it. And it is at night, during sleep, that these stores of nervous energy should be replaced. If they are not replaced, the nervous strain on the child gets worse and worse. He is suffering from Night Starvation.

If you give your child Horlicks every night at bedtime, his tiredness, paleness and "nerviness" will disappear. Horlicks, by guarding against Night Starvation, replaces nervous energy during sleep, strengthens nerves, and builds appetite. Your child will grow up strong and healthy, able to make the most of his special qualities.

Start your child on Horlicks tonight. Horlicks is obtainable at all good stores.



United States and Japan:

Adventure in Statistics



By SEYMOUR E. HARRIS

The following article, which appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor," was written at the invitation of American Defence, Harvard Group. Mr Harris is Associate Professor of Economics at Harvard University and a widely known monetary expert. He is the author of "Twenty Years of Federal Reserve Policy," 1933; "Monetary Problems of the British Empire," 1931, and "Exchange Depreciation: Its Theory and History," 1931-1935, 1936.

Now that the Administration's policy in the Far East seems to be moving toward a showdown, it becomes necessary to examine the economic consequences of a break with Japan. This article is in a sense an adventure in statistics; but behind the figures lie those stark realities in terms of which our political and military policies must in part be based.

As the economist looks at the complex situation provoked by Japan's demand for a "new order" in the Far East, he is aware of two problems. The first concerns the probable impact of a cessation of trade between the United States and Japan. The second relates to the possible interference by Japan with American imports of those two raw materials, rubber and tin, over whose sources, as an unfriendly and acquisitive neighbour, Japan may soon have at least potential control.

If all trade between the United States and Japan were cut off, Japan would be the heavier loser.

First, Japan obtains from the United States a large part of its required foreign exchange. In the year 1939, the United States absorbed roughly one third of all Japanese exports exclusive of sales to controlled countries, i.e., other members of the "Yen Bloc." For one of Japan's two most important exports, moreover, the United States offers almost the exclusive market; from 1937 to 1939 it imported (by value) 83 per cent. of all Japanese exports of silk. A loss of this market would injure Japanese economy, depriving it of indispensable means of foreign exchange.

Second, Japan is dependent upon the United States for a significant proportion of its imports, 34 per cent. of which the United States provided in 1938. This dependence becomes dramatically obvious when illustrated against a backdrop of Tokyo's war aims, since the United States is Japan's chief source of import for the most important classes of war materials—oil, iron materials, metal-working machinery, and copper.

Eight strategic materials constituted 98 per cent. of Japan's "war" imports from the United States. The following table shows Japan's imports of these materials from the United States, as against supplies from all sources:

	Per Cent.
Oil	60
Scrap iron	91
Ferro-alloys	98
Copper	92
Metal and alloys	99.0
Automobiles and parts	77
Metal-working machinery	70
Aircraft and parts	63

Japan is in a difficult position. Of the 32 "essential" war materials, Japan has exportable surpluses in only two; obtains adequate supply at home of three more; obtains inadequate or partial supply at home of 16; and is totally dependent on foreign sources for the remaining 11. The asstringent effect possible by means of British and American co-operation in embargoes is clear when it is added that in 1939 Japan received 50 per cent. of its war materials from the United States, 21 per cent. from British Malaya, Canada, and the British Indies; and 8 per cent. from the Netherlands Indies.

Such co-operation would deprive Japan of its essential supplies of iron and steel, oil, machinery and, less important, copper. This might be offset to some extent by purchases on other markets, the drain of ac-

maximum reclamation, economies of consumption to be imposed on non-essential industries, and additional shipments through the R. F. C. and the British agreement. This 12-month interval would provide an opportunity to investigate more fully the synthetic rubber situation and South American possibilities.

It must also be remembered that much depends on the acceleration of imports from the Netherlands Indies and the Malay States. In this situation, the attitude of the International Rubber Regulation Committee is important. This committee, largely British controlled, determines the amount of rubber to be released. In the past year, its policies have been dictated partly by a desire not to annoy American interests; and releases have, therefore, been high relative to current consumption. Prices have been maintained at a reasonably low level.

One concludes that the rubber problem is serious, but not insoluble. Much depends on the timing of the interruption of rubber shipments and on the preparations which the United States has made in the meanwhile.

Now let us turn briefly to a discussion of tin. This product is, of course, indispensable for numerous military uses. Here again the chief difficulty arises from dependence upon Asiatic supplies. Furthermore, smelting is largely done in this area, although the United Kingdom smelts a significant amount. An international cartel controls the volume of sales and also enforces a policy which discourages smelting in the United States. Availability of large amounts of tin in Bolivia has not been of much help because, among other reasons, this tin has to be smelted in Great Britain.

Numerous measures have been taken by the United States in an attempt to prevent a shortage of tin. An agreement has been made with the International Tin Committee through an organisation sponsored by the R. F. C. to purchase 75,000 tons (roughly a year's consumption). Provisions are beginning to be made for domestic smelting. Finally, substitutes for tin are beginning to receive attention. However, the size of available tin stocks to-day is not generally known, and it is possible that an early interruption of shipments would prove an embarrassing, though not insurmountable obstacle.

III

In conclusion, one may say that cessation of trade relations between Japan and the United States, especially if such action should be taken by the United States in co-operation with Great Britain, would prove the more serious to Japan. If Japan should be able to stop American imports of rubber and tin, the relative gain of the United States would be reduced—though far from eliminated.

It is not my desire either to advocate a trade break with Japan or to appear to favour an Administration policy which might provoke a Japanese move to blockade rubber and tin shipments. Being an economist concerned herein with a question strictly economic in scope, though necessarily conditioned by certain political and strategic contingencies, I shall leave any inferences to be drawn about the United States' future policy in the Far East to others.

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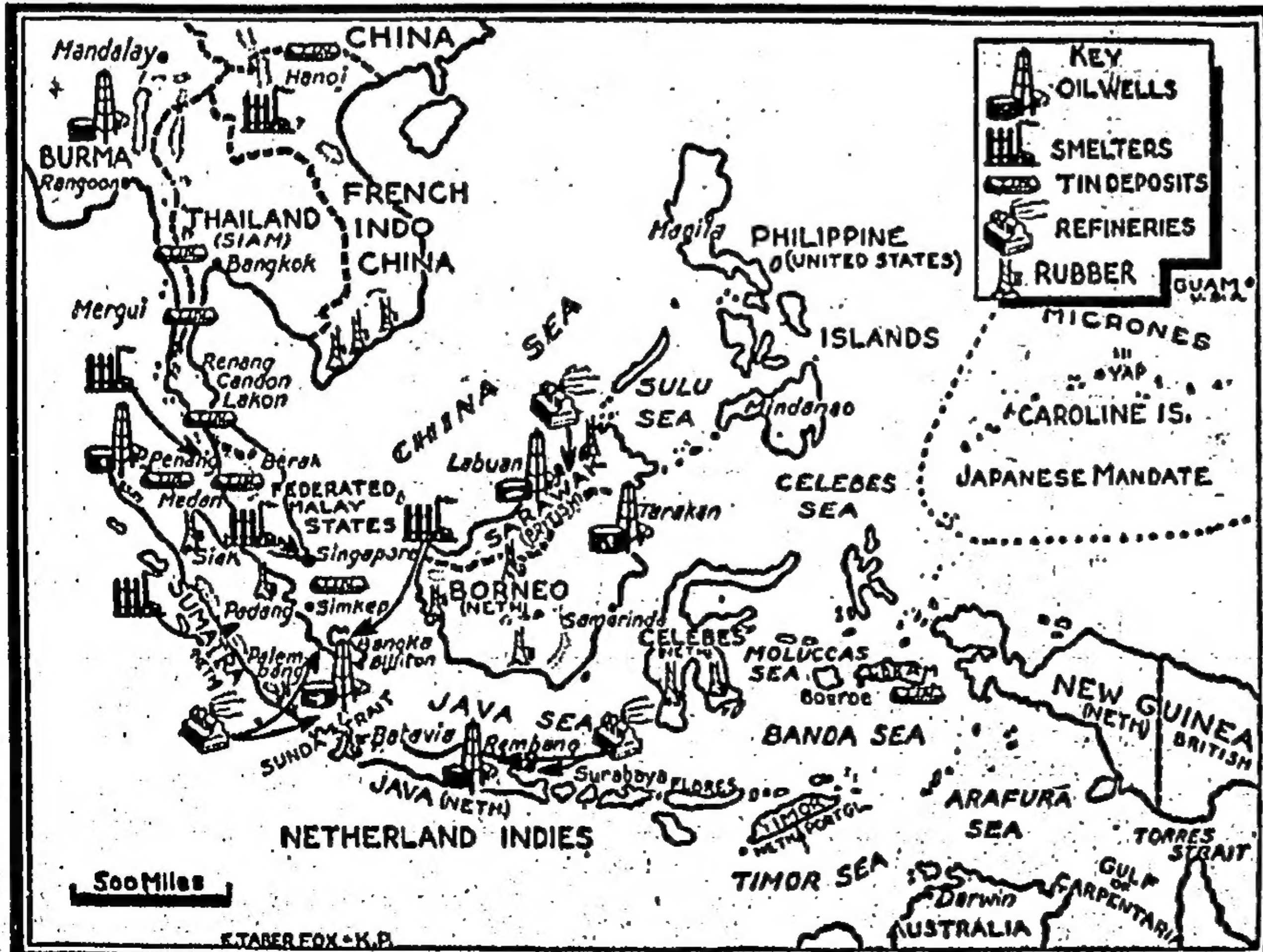
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FUN WITH LIGHTING



High speed film—candles not too far from the subject—lens set at f/8.3—and a one-half second time exposure got this perfectly. Be sure to use a firm camera support for "time" shots.

WE HAVE had a lot of fun at our house recently, taking pictures with unusual types of light and lighting. It all began with our first side shots—using flood bulbs tucked back in the fireplace to simulate firelight.

From these fireplace shots—they were good ones, too—we proceeded to candlelight and lamplight. For the shots by candlelight, we used real candles. Some were in branched candelabra—which are very attractive in pictures—and for one series, we arranged a birthday party with a cake and small candles. It wasn't anybody's birthday, really—but a cake had just been baked for Sunday, and we managed to borrow it.

Of course, candlelight is rather weak—so we used high speed film and time exposures. By having several candles, and placing the subjects quite near them (but not too close for safety) we were able to make exposures of one-half to one second at f/8.3. That would be two to four seconds with a box camera—and don't forget, high speed film. Daytime film is much slower by the yellow candlelight.

We used two lamps in our lamplight pictures. One was a kerosene lamp, with an interesting old-fashioned design, that we found in the attic. With that one, we got good results at the same exposures used for candlelight. The other lamp had a chimney and base, like those in the fireplace to simulate firelight.

Exposures were shorter for our electric lamp—but the time will always depend on the wattage of the bulb, and its distance from the subject. That's the point to keep in mind when you try these special shots. The nearer the subject, the stronger the light. It works the same way when you use photo bulbs. Candles one foot from a subject are four times as efficient as they would be when two feet from the subject.

I'm sure you'll want to try some of these shots. The nice point about them is that you can have the lamp or candles right in the picture. Sometimes, possibly, you might get a reflection spot or "flare spot" on the film—but we didn't. And anyway, the shots are so interesting they're well worth that slight risk.

John van Guilder

Some English Dictators

Dictators in England! We know our own day, Shaw—seeing the past as some of the foreign varieties who an arena in which ideas are tested would like to be—their trouble is—in a human crucible.

In Mr. Waldman's brilliant and penetrating story drama is inherent digression to us. In fact, as Milton Waldman in "SOME ENGLISH DICTATORS" (Blackie 12s. 6d.), points out—and no one else, so far as I am aware, has ever drawn attention to the fact—we once had a continuous run of them for over a hundred and fifty years. From the accession of Henry VII, certainly the accession of Henry VIII, until the Restoration, England was governed by a succession of Dictators.

Some of them, like Edward VI. and Richard Cromwell, were not cut out for the job. Others, like Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and Oliver, most decidedly were. They ruled England. And after a time England

Would, he asks, Cromwell have even evolved into a Dictator had he lived under Elizabeth? And he decides; I think rightly, that it was most improbable. Dictators arise to fill vacuums, and neither Elizabeth nor her father created vacuums.

But the Stuarts who came after them did. And England by then was growing weary of despotism. Her strength renewed, her innate sense of liberty was reasserting itself. Yet

For what he did he needed no other authority than the divine will, nor would any other have satisfied him—exactly like Charles whom he was destroying, except that to the one it manifested itself by direct revelation, to the other through the sacrament of his ordination. The exception contained the vital difference between their respective Puritan and Catholic creeds, but the resemblance between them was, as presently appeared, equally important and profound. There were no two men in England more tranquil about the rights and wrongs of the matter on that icy afternoon of 20th January when the sentence was carried out.

To open these pages at a time like this is to renew the spirit with deep draughts—drawn from an age no less tortured than ours—of enduring greatness. These sketches of large human souls in conflict serve the purpose of lighting with their flashes our own cloudy and obscured horizon. And out of their conflict is resolved the English ideal for which we are fighting, and shall presently re-establish in the world—the rule of ascendant law and justice, not for Englishmen alone as then but for all mankind.—Arthur Bryant.

The Technique Of Monarchy

"The King in Peace and War." By Keith V. Gordon. (Lane. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Gordon's is a well-judged piece of book-making, and his work is sure to find readers. It sets out to exhibit "the mechanism of the monarchy"—the apparatus through which the functions of a constitutional sovereign are discharged, the procedure that is involved, and the officials by whose oversight business and ceremony are regulated.

We have descriptions of the contact between the King and his Ministers, the finances of the Royal Household, the ritual of court levees, and His Majesty's relations with the fighting forces. The public and social duties that devolve upon the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family are also fully delineated.

And the author imparts a readiness to all this solid information by a continuous flow of ingenious anecdote, gossip, speculation, and commentary.—H. A. G.

BOOKS

This is the story of that prolonged dictatorship and of England's kicking. With the exception of the opening sketch of John of Magna Carta, the jewels in the Wash, and little Arthur's eyes fame—it is a section of English history that opens in 1509 and closes in 1660.

I have only one criticism to make: the title does not do justice to the book. It belongs to the same yawn-provoking category as "Some American Elevators" or "Some African Equators." It is the kind of obvious and platitudinous title which causes the vital reader to shun it, and this is a very great pity. For this is not a book to shun at all. It is a book for everyone interested in the country's history, and in the world events through which we are now passing, to read very carefully. I am not certain that, apart from its title, it is not a great book. It is certainly a germinating one.

For it is a history of ideas told in a chronicle. Like those through which we are now passing it grips and it thrills. Here are certain men—men and women—great men and women—here is the battlefield of transient life on which they clash and the events to which they give rise. This is history written as Shakespeare wrote it—or, in our

before she could find her ancient balance a terrible and titanic struggle lay before her, and one last, magnificent, noble despotism—that of brave Oliver.

The paradox inherent in that situation Mr. Waldman sees as no other historian has, I think, yet seen.

For six years the King, embodiment of absolutism, struggled to restore his way by the promise of the most irreconcilable and impossible liberties to all and sundry. For six years the Parliament, avowed champions of liberty, strove to prevent him by the most odious and licentious device of tyranny. Both by taking up arms doomed themselves to founder in contradictions as miserably as they doomed England to wallow in blood. For that reason neither could win. Neither did.

The story recalls the nobility of it as well as the pathos. Like Marvell, Mr. Waldman sees the best of both men and women—the exquisite sensibility of the blindfolded Charles, the rugged strength of Cromwell, and the splendid severity of both. Of Cromwell's cutting off of the King's head he writes:—

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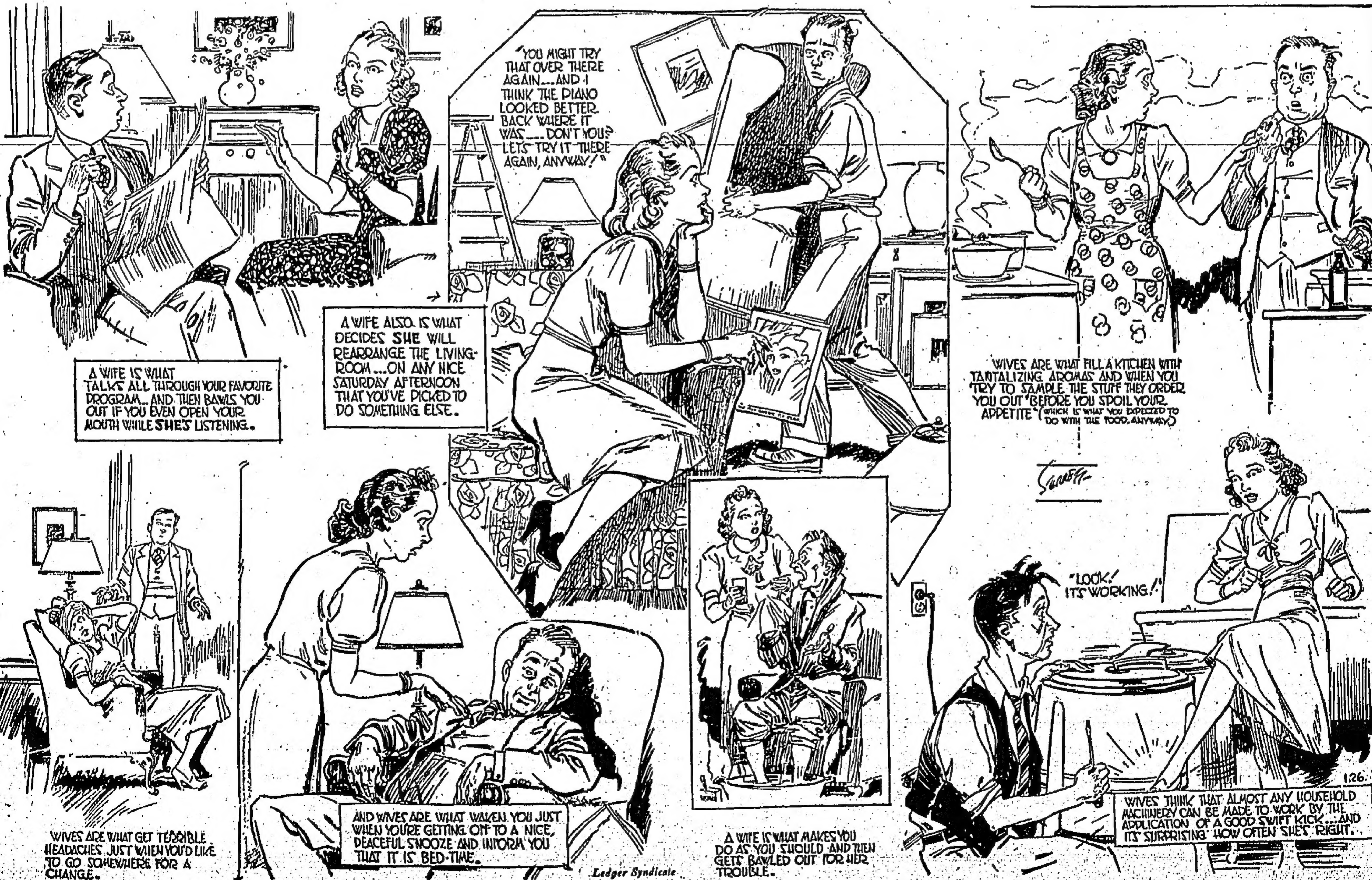
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AT ALL STORES

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

Wives

BY KEMP STARRETT



MOON OVER BURMA

Dorothy Lamour—minus sarong, but clad in consistently flimsy attire throughout to display her figure—provides the romantic interest for two husky males to battle over in "Moon Over Burma," now showing at the Queen's and Alhambra.

When a girl is needed for a story with a tropical setting, the custom in Hollywood is to provide a native beauty or a stranded show girl. The latter was selected for this picture which has as back ground the teak forests behind Rangoon.

All the familiar ingredients of sex conflict and jungle hazards are included in the script.

Robert Preston and Preston Foster operate a lumber camp for the blind owner, Albert Basserman. The tough job of getting the logs out on time is handicapped by lack of funds for native wages and provisions.

Preston falls for the stranded American entertainer in Rangoon, and brings her to the camp. There Foster falls for her. And so, ladies and gentlemen, a motion picture story is born.

Dorothy Lamour sings two songs in her usual deep, throaty style, and is erotically decorative. Foster works hard to make something of his role, and does fairly well, while both Preston and Basserman are adequate in their roles.

The Return of Frank James

The most colourful and daring outlaws in American history were the James brothers—Jesse and Frank—whose names were a synonym for bank robberies, train hold-ups and almost every other form of daredevil crime associated with the lawless West.

The career of Jesse has been done on the screen, and now his brother Frank takes the spotlight in "The Return of Frank James," showing at the King's. Henry Fonda plays the part. The story starts off from the moment Jesse is shot dead, and the camera traces the deeds of Frank till he comes to trial for his life.

Others in the picture are Jackie Cooper, Henry Hull, Donald Meek, George Barbier and Barbara Pepper.



Revolutionary New "Fantasound" Developed for Disney Picture

The first public showing of Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in the Broadway Theatre, New York City, unveiled an entirely new type of motion picture sound recording and reproduction, which projects a complete three-dimensional effect of sound and music. It is expected that within a few years all leading theatres, in order to show this new type of screen entertainment, will have to be equipped with this type of sound equipment.

Christened "Fantasound" because, like the picture itself, it represents a revolutionary technique in sound reproduction, the new system of recording and reproducing sound-on-film employs entirely new principles both in the studio production and in theatre presentation. Three years of work by Disney and RCA engineers went into its development.

"Fantasound" causes sound actually to move with all action on the screen. This realism in sound is accomplished by the use of a number of loudspeakers placed at different points behind the motion picture screen. If a bee buzzes into the scene, for instance, to circle around the screen and off again, loudspeakers are automatically cut on and off to follow its progress. This drone can also be heard travelling all around the theatre. "Fantasound" plays an enormous part in "Fantasia." The music of the 103-piece Philadelphia Orchestra, under the baton of Leopold Stokowski, is the chief and sometimes the only actor. But to achieve the unusual orchestral effects required a staggering amount of work. "Fantasound" began as an idea in Walt Disney's mind several years ago. He watched a bumble bee buzz off the screen in one of his own cartoons, and the finality of the disappearance disturbed him. He felt that it should be possible to have the bee around even if it weren't needed on the screen any longer. RCA sound engineers were called in to consult with Disney engineers, and the development work began.

At about the same time Disney's studio was filming a super-short with Mickey Mouse in the title role. The picture was to be a pictorial interpretation of Dukas' musical composition, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." The musical score was to be conducted by Stokowski. But, as production progressed, it was thought that the subject was too interesting to be dismissed with a ten minute short, and so the decision was reached to expand it into a full-length concert feature. Deems Taylor was called in to aid in selecting the

music to be featured. The selections finally chosen, in addition to Dukas' work, were Bach's "Tocatta and Fugue in D Minor," Tschalkowsky's "Nutcracker Suite," Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," Beethoven's "Sixth Symphony," Ponce's "The Dance of the Hours," and Schubert's "Ave Maria."

The studio dispatched a crew of technicians and studio musicians to Philadelphia's historic Academy of Music, where the business of recording the Philadelphia Orchestra was carried on with the assistance of RCA engineers. Over 420,000 feet of music were recorded, from which 18,000 were to be selected for the final picture. For every group of loudspeakers used in the theatre, there had to be a separate source of sound synchronized with the picture. So when Mickey Mouse appears on the right, a control mechanism switches on the loudspeaker directly behind him and veers the sound to another speaker when he moves.

Stokowski directed as he would ordinarily and the orchestra played with its familiar fire and skill. But there all convention ended. For the music had to be divided up in such a way that later it could be blended at will and reproduced through the required loudspeakers—wherever Disney wanted it.

To do this, the orchestra was divided into five sections—strings, brasses, woodwinds, brasses and percussion. Each section was covered by three microphones, and recorded on a separate track. Also, there were three additional "straight" recordings, two on film, one on records, and a "beat" track giving the beat, entrance cues, etc., which the cartoonists used to synchronize the action to the music. Each of these tracks could be blended in any way with any other track or combination of tracks, so that actually any single instrument, section or the whole orchestra could be heard coming from any one point on the screen.

It worked out like this. During the recording, the music approaches a clarinet solo. The Disney engineer, sharing the podium with Stokowski, signals the engineer in charge of the woodwind section to look out for the clarinet, and give him the level at which it is to be recorded. In the final blend, the clarinet's loudness is played up or played down depending upon what purposes it fulfills in the finished production. And it may be heard in the theatre from any desired loudspeaker.

"Fantasound" succeeds in taking music and sound out of its customary necessary or incidental role in the theatre, and elevates it to the position of an important tool in the hands of the dramatist.

The results can best be described as surprisingly delightful. The Disney experts who produced the picture had difficulty in believing their own ears when they first heard their handiwork. They heard screen sounds come forth with flexibility for the first time. They followed the music with their ears and eyes all over the screen. In addition, they heard it coming from all around them in certain of the more exciting or dramatic parts.

"Fantasound" should prove an important step forward for the motion picture art. At present limited to "Fantasia" because of the elaborate sound reproducing system required for the theatre, it is expected nevertheless to form the basis for further research and development in the realm of sound on film, from which eventually will come new sound equipment which the average theatre can afford to install.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS?

Thousands of people pay well to hear screen stars sing from the screen, the concert stage and radio, but when Jeannette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, Alice Faye, Bing Crosby, Deanna Durbin, Allan Jones and the rest of filmdom's singers start rehearsing the songs which make them famous, fellow-workers keep away.

Because, except from the purely professional and technical point of view, it's about as much fun to hear these stars doing their vocal scales and exercises as it is to be present at a piano-tuning session.

When Lawrence Tibbett was doing picture work and rehearsing for such pictures as "The Rogue Song" and "Cuban Love Song," he used to delight in letting off steam at full blast until microphones outside the room literally rattled. The power of the Tibbett lungs was terrific. Another of his favourite tricks, was shattering water glasses with the vibrations of his high notes. But such stunts weren't calculated to draw the same audience which attended his concerts.

Nowadays, Nelson Eddy does all his rehearsing at home, not having a piano in his Melro-Goldwyn-Mayer dressing-room. It's easier on the nerves of such fellow-occupants of the men's quarters as Clarke Gable, across the hall; Spencer Tracy, William Powell, Lionel Barrymore and Robert Taylor.

Jeannette MacDonald, who occupies the opposite dressing-room in the women's quarters, still vocalizes for half an hour each day before going to the recording stage, just to get "limbered up," but it's no particular treat to the other inmates, unless Nelson happens to hear her and they start a duet from some new picture through open windows.

Bing Crosby's favourite place for rehearsing songs is the Paramount restaurant, which, he declares, has better acoustics than the recording stage. If he'll actually sing a song, the cooks and busboys will stop work to listen, but if it's just a matter of exercising his larynx, they ignore him. In fact, Bing, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour have actually been known to go around, for fun, trying to collect an audience to listen to them, with fellow-workers turning them down.

"If I come," says one brave man, "if Dorothy will dress for the part." Over at Twentieth Century-Fox, a music building with rehearsal hall is set aside for such vocalizing, which, it is tacitly agreed, is not done in the dressing-rooms. At Universal, Gloria Jean takes a daily lesson from 2 to 3 p.m., and anyone who wants to hear her need only stand outside the open window, but so far the street hasn't been too crowded. Deanna Durbin does all her rehearsing at the home of her teacher.

Judy Garland's mi-mi-mi-mi's ring out uninterrupted from coach Roger Edens' bungalow on the M-G-M lot, and Douglas McPhail's and Leni Lynn's from Maestro Romano Roman's studio above stage five, but none of it is calculated to draw much of a crowd.

In fact, the only time a crowd gathers is when a non-singing star, such as Wallace Beery, sits down at the organ and goes back to his chorus-boy days by "giving out" with some old ditty. But for the chance of hearing Allan Jones practise his scales, or Suzanne Foster shake the chandeliers with a ripple of grace notes, repeated over and over again, the average Hollywoodian wouldn't lose a moment's time. For the mechanics of getting into trim for recording the world's most stirring sounds are about as unentertaining as a fever chart.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

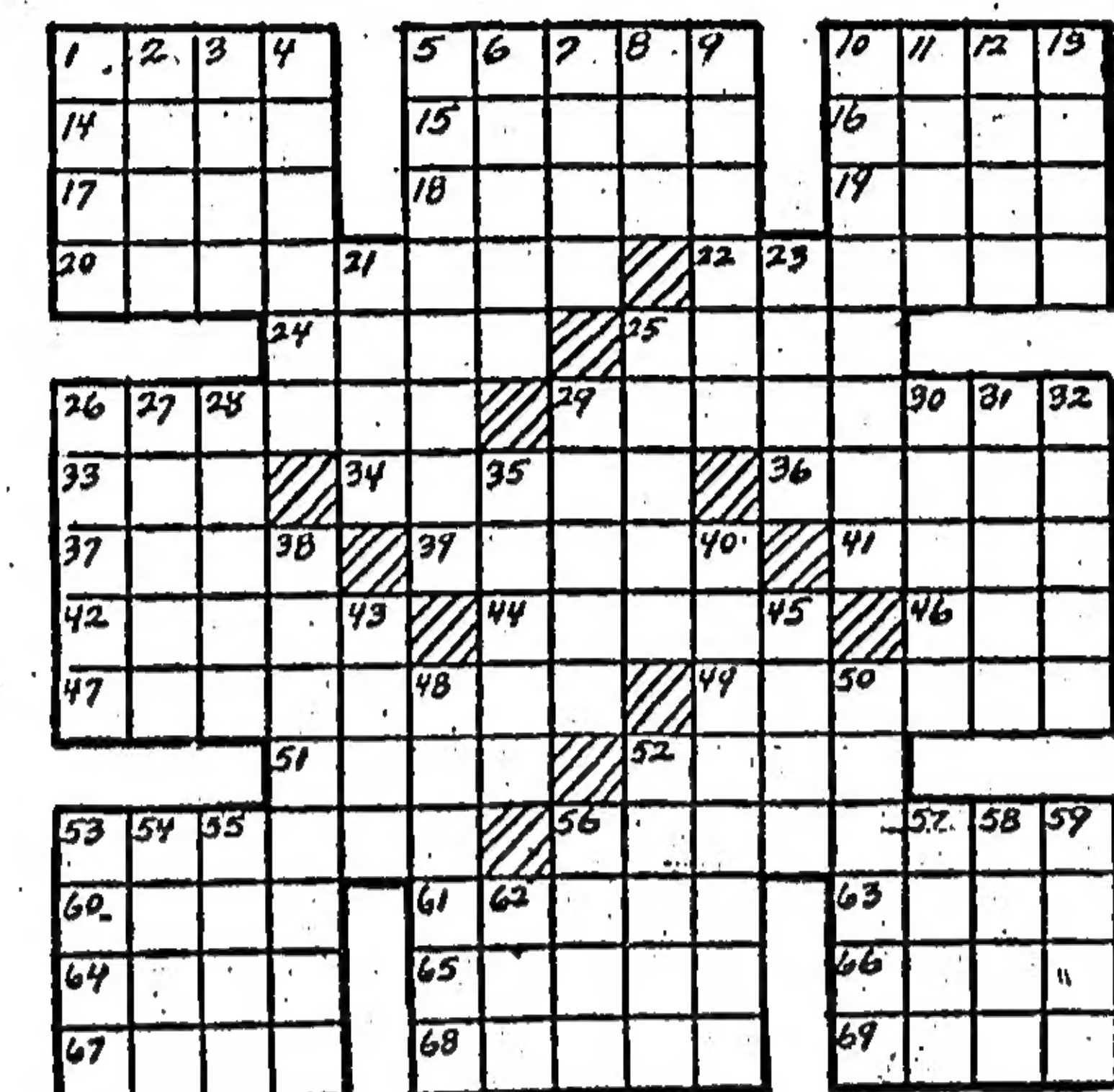
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1-Physically handicapped
- 2-Stage play
- 3-Pinball of fugue
- 4-Too bad
- 5-Mythological seer
- 6-Don of duello
- 7-Accessory covering of head
- 8-Home of bird
- 9-Musical note (2nd)
- 10-Trackie shirt
- 11-Hated
- 12-Heir relative
- 13-Unusual
- 14-Medical suffix indicating abnormality
- 15-Italian statesman (died 1901)
- 16-Doctors
- 17-Our (Scottish)
- 18-Cattle people
- 19-Verdant
- 20-Mite (French)
- 21-Vermont
- 22-Carbonated water
- 23-Pire (Latin)
- 24-Adjust
- 25-Woman's undergarment (pl.)
- 26-Hot
- 27-Orchid
- 28-Greek portico
- 29-Indicate
- 30-Hill towers
- 31-Wealthy
- 32-Made commonplace by repetition

DOWN

- 1-Dismember
- 2-On sheltered side
- 3-Ball support
- 4-Natural fats
- 5-Region
- 6-Among
- 7-Cup
- 8-Civil confederacy to small waterfalls
- 9-Verbal
- 10-Tire headrest
- 11-Strong brew
- 12-Tire joints
- 13-Ball club
- 14-Overturn
- 15-Referring to comedy
- 16-Striving uneven surface
- 17-Only's name
- 18-Pace for swine
- 19-Having shaved
- 20-Storehouse
- 21-Bunches
- 22-Command
- 23-Man's name (scout)
- 24-Colonist
- 25-Part of
- 26-Top of building
- 27-One who classifies
- 28-Long seat
- 29-Pack tightly
- 30-Ceremony
- 31-Perform
- 32-Provides public
- 33-Vary small particle
- 34-Hearing organ
- 35-Let it stand
- 36-South American city



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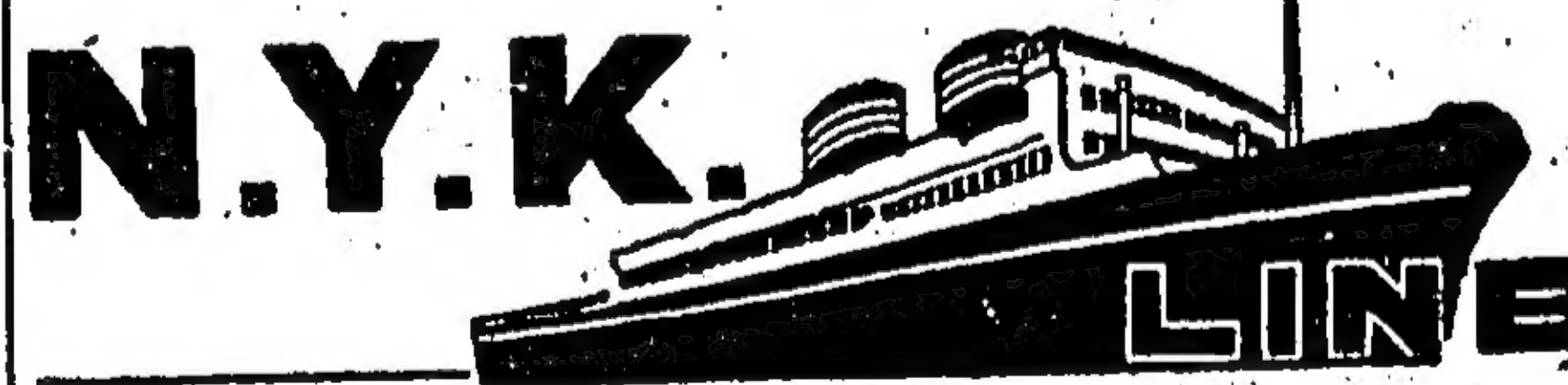
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 King George visits bomber command
 Civilian life underground
 Canadian Troops man guns on British coast
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TREASURE HOARDINGS OF NAZI BIG-SHOTS

A LONDON diamond merchant of the highest standing has given me the following astonishing facts concerning the treasure hoardings of Nazi chiefs against the day of defeat and flight, writes a correspondent.

Twelve months ago—just after the war began—Marshall Goering bought in London a pearl necklace worth £25,000. It is now safely locked up in the vaults of an Italian bank.
 Shortly afterwards he bought an emerald and diamond "suite" consisting of a necklace, earrings and brooch valued at £100,000. That suite is safe in Italy.

These deals were made through Hatton-garden, centre of London's jewellery trade. My informant, who is one of the greatest connoisseurs in precious stones, estimates that the total value of the jewels deposited in Italy or in neutral countries by Goering amounts to something between £500,000 and £1,000,000.

"Off The Market"
 These jewels all "went off the market" in the same period—about a year ago. At the time the name of the purchaser was a mystery. It has since been established that he was Hermann Goering. Hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of the finest jewellery were despatched from London to destinations abroad, chiefly to Italy, America and South America, just before, and just after, the outbreak of war.

With the restrictions on exchange, how did Goering's jewels get to Italy? The theory is that the order was placed with a retail jeweller in Italy. The retailer transmitted his order to London. The jewels were shipped from London to America, from America to another neutral country, and thence to the bank in Italy where they are now in safe keeping.

These jewels will always have a market. They are the Nazi chief's insurance policy against disaster. While Goering prefers jewels, Goebbels likes furs. A year or so ago he bought tens of thousands of pounds' worth of furs in London—from a Jew!

I am assured that some of the finest furs obtainable in this country, mink, silver fox, sable, ermine, all in the

£1,000-a-time class, are now keeping the future of Herr Goebbels warm. Hitler satisfied his last artistic demands on London by investing in pictures and tapestries. Ribbentrop is the only one who does not appear to have been a customer of our luxury trades.

Where the Nazis could not secure their nest egg by legitimate means before the war, they grabbed it by force afterwards.

On the day the Germans entered Amsterdam, centre of the Continental diamond industry, they visited the head office of Louis Asscher, the most famous diamond cutter in the world. Louis Asscher was there with his two sons.

"Where are your diamonds?" demanded the Nazis.
 "I sent them all to America," said Mr. Asscher. "There is nothing here."
 The Germans shot all three of the Asschers out of hand.

Answers To QUIZ

1. Steel city in the Urals.
2. Calcutta.
3. (a) 3 percent (b) 24 percent.
4. William Tyndale.
5. Invented arithmetic.
6. John Metaxas, Prime Minister of Greece, who died this week. He got the nickname because of his size when studying as a young man at the Berlin War Academy.
7. George Gershwin.
8. Yeh Ting.
9. El Capitan.
10. Atlantic, 31,530,000 square miles; Indian, 28,350,000.

Caught Rats For Value Of Tails

Local authorities in Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, are worried about rats—and their tails.

In an effort to keep down the vermin they recently offered a reward of 2d. for every tail brought to Council offices.

Tails poured in by every post.

In the north-east corner of the country alone 115,000 twopences were paid out.

Then strange stories got about. People reported that they had seen large numbers of rats—without tails.

And it was confirmed at a meeting of the Council in Market Rasen that some rat-catchers had snickered off the tails and let the vermin go again.

Rats so released breed other rats very quickly.

Councillors Disagree
 So one councillor suggested that twopences should be paid for whole bodies.

But other councillors didn't care for the idea of thousands of rats' bodies being delivered at the Council offices.

A solution has not yet been found, but for the present Market Rasen is not paying out any more twopences.

LATE NEWS

Round World Cruise To Start At H.K.

A world cruise has been planned for the 57 ft brigantine now being completed at Tam Tsz's shipyard in Hongkong, for Sr. A. Carmelo, the Mexican Consul in Manila.

The two men who will take the brigantine round the world, Colonel J. Calvo, Philippine Army Reserve and Sr. Arnaz, a reserve Air Force officer in the Philippines, will arrive in the Colony next week. They flew a plane from Manila to Madrid some years ago.

Sr. Carmelo—who is in Hongkong said the route followed will be from Manila to Australia via the Dutch East Indies and then across the Pacific to the United States, Mexico, Central America, Panama, Cuba and back to the Philippines via South Africa.

He said he would travel only as far as Australia. A crew of seven will be taken on the voyage.

The brigantine "Nuestra Señora de la Paz" (Our Lady of Peace) which has been built under the supervision of Mr. E. S. Moses will be completed this month.

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